

1-1-1982

The Contributions of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson to Marshall University, 1930-1963

Richard Andrew Gullickson
richard.gullickson@us.army.mil

Follow this and additional works at: <http://mds.marshall.edu/etd>



Part of the [Higher Education Administration Commons](#), and the [Higher Education and Teaching Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Gullickson, Richard Andrew, "The Contributions of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson to Marshall University, 1930-1963" (1982). *Theses, Dissertations and Capstones*. Paper 202.

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by Marshall Digital Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Theses, Dissertations and Capstones by an authorized administrator of Marshall Digital Scholar. For more information, please contact zhangj@marshall.edu.

The Contributions of
Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson
to Marshall University
1930 - 1963

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
Marshall University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

by
Richard Andrew Gullickson
April, 1982

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
100 N. GLENN AVE.
MARTINSBURG, W. VA. 26155

Department of Physical Education
Marshall University

May 1982

To the Graduate Faculty:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Richard Andrew Gullickson entitled "A Contribution of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson to Marshall University, 1930 - 1963." I recommend that it be accepted for six semester hours of credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science, with a major in Physical Education.

C Robert Gandy
Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Betty Roberts

Robert C. Saunders

Accepted for the Faculty:

Paul Stewart
Dean of Graduate School

413631

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to thank his major professor, Dr. C. Robert Barnett, for direction and encouragement in developing the study on Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson. Appreciation is extended to Dr. Betty Roberts and Dr. Robert Saunders for their assistance in the preparation of this thesis. Special recognition is extended to Margaret Topping for typing the manuscript.

TO MY FAMILY

BETTY, DON, DIANNA, DONALD, AND KRIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION.	1
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.	2
Sub-problem I	2
Sub-problem II.	2
Sub-problem III	2
Sub-problem IV.	3
Sub-problem V	3
IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY	3
PROCEDURES.	3
II. THE PRE MARSHALL YEARS... PRE 1930.	6
III. THE BUILDING YEARS...1930-1942.	16
IV. THE WAR YEARS... 1942 - 1946.	40
V. THE POST WAR YEARS... 1946 - 1955	61
VI. THE ZENITH YEARS... 1955 - 1956	76
VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.	92
SUMMARY	92
CONCLUSION.	96
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	99
APPENDICES.	105

ABSTRACT

Otto Andrew Gullickson came to the Marshall University campus in the fall of 1930. He was known to generations of Marshall students simply as Swede. Prior to coming to Marshall, he received his education from the State Teachers College at Valley City, North Dakota, Springfield College, and Columbia University. He also served in the United States Army and the American Red Cross. Swede gained teaching experience at Franklin and Marshall Academy in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming, and the Charlotte Public School System in Charlotte, North Carolina before coming to Marshall.

Swede came to Marshall in 1930 as an assistant professor of physical education and director of intramurals after leaving the public school system in Charlotte, North Carolina. During his first year at Marshall, Swede laid the ground work for what was later one of the most extensive intramural programs this country had ever seen. Except for a tour of duty with the American Red Cross in the Southwest Pacific during World War II, Swede remained at Marshall for 33 years until his retirement in the summer of 1963 at the age of 70. During each of his 33 years, he taught physical education and directed the intramural program at Marshall. In the 1962-63 school year, the Marshall intramural program consisted of 160 sport activities and over 32,000 total

participants. In addition to his teaching duties, he coached cross country and track and field for a short period of time. He led the track and field team to the Ohio Valley Conference championship in both 1950 and 1951.

Swede also made contributions to the campus life of the students at Marshall University. He was actively involved in the formation of the Alpha Phi Omega national service fraternity and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon national social fraternity on campus. In addition, he contributed to the spirit of Marshall University as he was one of the most flamboyant pep rally speakers on campus.

Following his retirement in 1963, the newly constructed Men's Health and Physical Education Building was named Otto (Swede) Gullickson Hall in honor of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson on April 22, 1964. Gullickson Hall was a lasting tribute to a man who had given so much to the Marshall Community and who had touched the lives of the many thousands of students who attended Marshall University.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the winter of 1981, construction of the Henderson Multi-Purpose Center at Marshall University, named for the late Coach Cam Henderson, was completed. Henderson Center engulfed Gullickson Hall and no doubt with the passage of time, Gullickson Hall, named for physical educator Otto Andrew Gullickson may be forgotten. It is symbolic because on many college campuses the academic physical education program is often overshadowed by the athletic program. Likewise, a coach is always more visible than a teacher, yet the teacher touches the lives of so many more students than a coach.

Otto A. Gullickson was one such teacher. Gullickson, known to generations of Marshall students simply as "Swede", came to Marshall College in the fall of 1930 from Charlotte, North Carolina, where he had served as Director of Physical Education for the public school system there.

Gullickson remained at Marshall serving primarily as a physical education teacher and director of intramurals for 33 years until his forced retirement at the age of 70 in 1963. In addition, Swede served as a coach and athletic trainer during different periods of his career, but he was primarily

noted for his gigantic intramural program and his extremely high visibility as a member of the academic faculty.

On April 22, 1964, Swede Gullickson was honored for his services to Marshall University as the then new men's health and physical education building was named in his honor. This project attempted to study the career of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson while he was at Marshall College/University.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to trace the career of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson while he was a member of the health, physical education and recreation department from 1930 to 1963 at Marshall College/University.

Sub-problem I

To determine the influence Gullickson had on the development of public school physical education and intramural programs in Western West Virginia.

Sub-problem II

To determine the contribution Gullickson had on social and campus life of the Marshall community.

Sub-problem III

To determine his contributions as a teacher in the professional preparation and service programs of physical education at Marshall.

Sub-problem IV

To summarize the intercollegiate career of Gullickson as an athletic trainer and coach at Marshall.

Sub-problem V

To analyze the development of the intramural program at Marshall under the direction of Gullickson.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Gullickson Hall, named for an individual who contributed greatly to the history of Marshall University was engulfed with the construction of the Henderson Multi-Purpose Center. Although there are many oral stories concerning Swede Gullickson, no formal survey of material concerning the career of Gullickson had been conducted. Therefore, there was a need to document the career of Swede Gullickson with accounts by individuals who were actively involved with the many contributions he made during his years at Marshall. An intense study was conducted using the current available sources of information which pertained to the career of Swede Gullickson.

PROCEDURES

Both primary and secondary sources were used in collecting information, and these data were analyzed by the methods of internal and external criteria.

1. The secondary sources consulted were:
 - a. A review of books having sections pertaining to college physical education from 1930 to 1963.
 - b. A review of books dealing with college intramural programs from 1930 to 1963.
2. The primary sources were:
 - a. A review of Marshall yearbooks, The Parthenon, and the Huntington Newspapers to obtain pertinent information.
 - b. A review of pertinent information in the Marshall University Archives including the personnel file of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson and the "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" from 1930 to 1963.
 - c. A review of the personal records of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson in the possession of his son, Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.
 - d. Interviews with people affiliated with Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson during his career at Marshall University. The people interviewed were:
 - (1) Dr. Sam Clagg--presently a Chairman of the Geography Department at Marshall University.
 - (2) Mrs. Barbara Edmonds--step-daughter of Otto A. Gullickson.
 - (3) Dr. Roy Edwards--former student and now a Huntington physician.
 - (4) Dr. Walter Felty--presently a Chairman of the Educational Media Department at Marshall University.
 - (5) Mr. R. V. "Buddy" Graham--former student and member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.
 - (6) Mr. Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.--son of Otto A. Gullickson.
 - (7) Mr. Larry Hite--former student and member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

- (8) Dr. James Irvin--presently a Professor of Educational Foundations at Marshall University.
- (9) Mr. Raymond McCoy--former track and field coach at Huntington High School.
- (10) Mr. Claude Miller--former student at Marshall University.
- (11) Dr. Charles H. Moffat--presently a Professor of History at Marshall University.
- (12) Mr. Edward Prelaz--presently an Assistant Professor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Marshall University.
- (13) Dr. Stewart H. Smith--former President of Marshall University from 1946 to 1968.
- (14) Dr. Harold Willey--presently a Professor of Educational Foundations at Marshall University.

CHAPTER II

THE PRE MARSHALL YEARS....PRE 1930

Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson, the son of Ever and Olga Gullickson, was born on July 18, 1893, at Enderlin, North Dakota. The Gullickson family had immigrated from Norway when Ever's father came to the United States in the middle 1800's. Otto Gullickson grew up in a farming community located in the southeastern hills of North Dakota. The principle crop grown by the Gullicksons was wheat, but they also raised cattle. Farm life before the turn of the century was brutal and dangerous. The Indians still rode free on the range and occasionally would ride into town. When the Indians did ride into town, the Gullickson family would hide in the barn for protection even though the Indians were at peace with the Gullickson clan. No harm came to the Gullickson family because the Indians trusted Ever Gullickson and felt he was an honest man.¹ The winters in North Dakota were extremely harsh and with only a fire in the kitchen, the house was often very cold. "The snow and blizzards were so bad that Ever Gullickson had to tie a rope between the

¹Statement by Donald E. Gullickson, Sr., son of Otto A. Gullickson, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 16, 1982.

house and the barn so you would not get lost if you had to go out to the barn."²

During the summers, the Gullickson family had an individual visit them who eventually ended up in the White House as President of the United States. Teddy Roosevelt spent his summers on his nearby ranch and frequently visited the Gullickson household. Roosevelt embarked upon summer hunting trips during his vacation and young Gullickson often served as his scout on these trips.³

Ever Gullickson and Teddy Roosevelt were indeed close friends. One day the two rode on horseback into the hills and during the ride Teddy divulged to Ever some of his ideas of his first campaign speech. That speech began Roosevelt's long journey towards the White House.⁴

In between working on the farm and his summer expeditions, Gullickson attended school and graduated from Enderlin High School in the spring of 1913. The following September, he enrolled in the State Teachers College at Valley City, North Dakota, where he stayed until June of 1914.⁵

²Statement by Barbara Edmonds, step-daughter of Otto A. Gullickson, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 23, 1982.

³Willard Anderson, "'Swede' Knew Mr. Roosevelt," The Parthenon, August 10, 1958, p. 3.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Personal records of Otto A. Gullickson held by the author. Application for employment with the Physical Training Division of the Army Technical Training Command, about July 6, 1942.

Gullickson played both football and basketball while attending school at Valley City.⁶ He also served as captain of the football team.⁷

After his year's study at the State Teachers College, Gullickson enrolled at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, in September 1915. Gullickson left the farm to continue his education and returned only a few times to North Dakota throughout the rest of his life. At Springfield, Gullickson studied physical education while working his way through school. He also found time for joining the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity during his first semester at Springfield and enjoyed the social activities of the fraternity.⁸ While a student at Springfield, Gullickson also worked as part time Director of Physical Education at the Springfield Boys' Club. The club had a total membership of 1,400. The members ranged from five to forty years old and according to Gullickson, "These were the meanist boys I had ever seen."⁹ It just so happened that former President Teddy Roosevelt was in Springfield as part of a nationwide tour, so Gullickson went to Roosevelt's hotel to pay him a visit. After speaking

⁶Letter from Donald Welsh, Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences at Valley City State College, Valley City, North Dakota, to the author, February 11, 1982.

⁷Snips and Cuts (Charlotte High School, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1927), p. 164.

⁸"'Swede' Sparks Marshall Men on Campus," The Lemon Review, May 1958, p. 6.

⁹Anderson, p. 3.

with the former President, he convinced President Roosevelt to speak to the boys at the Boys' Club the following day. Gullickson noticed a marked change in the behavior of the boys after Roosevelt spoke to them. A year or so later, Teddy Roosevelt sent the Boys' Club a picture of himself with a code of guidance written below. When the picture and code was placed on the wall, the former do and don't rules came down. From that point on, if somebody did something wrong, the boys would simply point to the picture of Teddy and the code, and the individual would know he had chosen the wrong behavior.¹⁰ Another individual Gullickson had the pleasure of meeting while a student at Springfield was the inventor of one of the most popular sports played today.¹¹ Dr. James Naismith, an instructor at Springfield, had invented the game of basketball in 1891.¹² Gullickson indicated he had played many games on the floor where basketball originated and when he "played the game it was not much like either the original game or the game of today."¹³ During his senior year at Springfield, Gullickson became a member of the War Ration Research Diet Squad. Dr. Francis Benedict, head of the Nutrition Laboratory for the Carnegie Foundation, was

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Roger Hutchinson, "'Swede' Recalls Early Basketball," The Parthenon, June 15, 1961, p. 3.

¹² Deobold B. Van Dalen and Bruce L. Bennett, A World History of Physical Education (2d ed.; Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1971), p. 421.

¹³ Hutchinson, p. 3.

the research coordinator. The purpose of the study was to determine how little food a person could eat and still maintain normal work. Gullickson was a subject who was placed in the restricted diet group. The study started on September 30, 1917, and completed on February 21, 1918.¹⁴

Gullickson graduated from Springfield on June 6, 1918, with a Bachelor of Physical Education degree.¹⁵ With World War I still in progress, Gullickson, seeking a more active part in the war effort, entered Officers Candidate School in the summer of 1918 at Camp Hancock, Georgia. Upon completion of the school, Gullickson was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army on October 16, 1918.¹⁶ He was placed in charge of a machine gun company there at Camp Hancock. Gullickson sustained a hearing impairment from the blasts of the machine guns. The impairment required him to wear a hearing aid later in life. During this time, the nickname "Swede" was given to Gullickson. The Swedish and Norwegians had a deep rooted national pride in their heritage and did not like for people to confuse the two nationalities. The men in camp began to call him "Swede", either because they did not realize the difference between the Swedes and Norwegians,

¹⁴Otto A. Gullickson, "War Ration Diet Squad," from a class lecture, [n.d.].

¹⁵Otto A. Gullickson's transcript from Springfield College, Albert Z. Mann, Dean, February 21, 1935.

¹⁶Special Order No. 72 from Captain Harry C. Wilson, Inf., United States Army, to Otto A. Gullickson, October 16, 1918.

or to tease him. After several fights and the realization that the name "Swede" was not an insult, Gullickson calmed down and the name "Swede" stayed with him the rest of his life.¹⁷ Gullickson completed his tour of duty with the Army at Camp Hancock and was given an Honorable Discharge from military service on January 4, 1919.¹⁸

With the end of World War I and the reduction of military forces, Swede moved from the Army to the American Red Cross. In the spring of 1919, he was commissioned a Captain in the American Red Cross. He was first stationed at Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, Maryland, as the director of physical education and recreation for those wounded overseas. From Fort McHenry, he was transferred to the hospital at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, where he continued to do the same kind of work. The next assignment for Gullickson was at Army General Hospital, Fox Hills, Staten Island, New York, where he was made head of the Mechano-Therapy Department, in addition to being the physical education and recreation director. The Mechano-Therapy Department worked with both the Occupational and Physio-Therapy Departments and the Neuro-Surgical Unit to help "build various types of apparatus, mostly in the neuro-muscular field, designed to help the wounded to

¹⁷ Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.

¹⁸ Military Discharge of Otto A. Gullickson, January 4, 1919.

return, as much as possible, to normal physical well-being."¹⁹

After completing his work with the American Red Cross, Gullickson served as director of physical education and head coach at the Franklin and Marshall Academy in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1920 to 1923. While at Franklin and Marshall Academy, Gullickson coached the sports of football, basketball, baseball, tennis, and track and field. In both 1922 and 1923, Gullickson's track team won banners in the prestigious Penn Relays.²⁰

From Franklin and Marshall, Swede moved out west in the summer of 1923 to take a job at the University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming. During the one year at Wyoming, he was an instructor of physical education and an assistant coach in both football and basketball.²¹

Gullickson left the University of Wyoming to enroll at Columbia University in September of 1924. He satisfied the requirements for his Bachelor of Science degree in physical education in January of 1925,²² but the degree was not officially conferred until February 24, 1926.

¹⁹Otto A. Gullickson to Major General Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, DC, personal correspondence, May 5, 1944.

²⁰Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

²¹Ibid.

²²Copy of Otto A. Gullickson's transcript from Teacher's College, Columbia University, F. H. Hagemeyer, Registrar, January 4, 1925.

After completion of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree, Swede continued his education and received his Master of Arts degree in physical education on June 2, 1926.²³ While at Columbia University, Gullickson also became a member of the Phi Delta Kappa honorary.²⁴

During the time at Columbia, Gullickson met and married Helen Huber Dejouse, who was a widow with one daughter, Barbara. Barbara remembers when her mother and Swede dated:

When he courted Mom, he also courted me as well as all the kids on the street. He always thought the world of kids. He would have his athletic bag full of candy and we would run down the street to greet him. He would open it up and throw the candy out on the ground and we would grab as much as we could. I don't recall any specific thing they did together except he would visit quite often.²⁵

Barbara recalls when her mother asked her what she thought about her marrying Swede; her response to the proposal was she "thought it was wonderful."²⁶ Gullickson and Dejouse were married on May 27, 1926, in New York.²⁷ Shortly after their marriage and his graduation from Columbia, they moved to Charlotte, North Carolina.

²³Copy of Otto A. Gullickson's transcript from Teacher's College, Columbia University, F. H. Hagemeyer, Registrar, March 3, 1939.

²⁴Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

²⁵Edmonds.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Marriage Certificate of Otto A. Gullickson and Helen Huber Dejouse, May 27, 1926.

From the fall of 1926 to the late fall of 1929, Gullickson served as Director of Physical Education for the Charlotte, North Carolina, public school system. As Director of Physical Education, he helped compile a curriculum guide of physical education for each grade of the public school system there.²⁸ Gullickson also served as a physical education instructor and coach of football and basketball at Charlotte High School. According to Swede's son, Donald E. Gullickson, Sr., "Swede had no trouble winning city championships in both football and basketball."²⁹ In 1927, his football team went undefeated.³⁰ He left the Charlotte school system after a dispute with the parent of one of his football players in the late fall of 1929. Donald Gullickson remembers the story his father told him in regards to the dispute:

They were playing for a state championship, and some county big shot insisted his son be played in the second half of the game. Dad became enraged, knocked the hell out of the guy, and the headline in the paper the next day said "Swede Quits."³¹

This incident and Gullickson's subsequent resignation came as America was starting into its worst depression in history. To compound his problems, his wife was expecting a second child. They had one daughter. Gullickson's

²⁸Charlotte City Schools, Charlotte, North Carolina, Physical Education for Sixth Grade (Charlotte, NC: Kluttz Nuttall C., about 1928).

²⁹Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.

³⁰Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson.

³¹Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.

wife, Helen, thought "he was silly to quit his job because of the economic conditions in the country and because he did not have a job lined up."³² Swede left his job because he would not allow external people to dictate to him how to coach a football team. His belief in this principle left him out of work for about nine months until he was hired at Marshall College.³³

Summary

During this early period of his life, Swede established himself in the field of physical education. He graduated from State Teacher's College at Valley City, North Dakota, Springfield College, and Columbia University. He also served in the United States Army and the American Red Cross. He taught at Franklin and Marshall Academy, the University of Wyoming, and at the Charlotte High School, and also married Helen Huber Dejougé while attending Columbia. Swede now embarked upon the opportunity to teach at Marshall College.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

CHAPTER III

THE BUILDING YEARS....1930-1942

Swede Gullickson came to the campus of Marshall College in the fall of 1930 at the young age of 37. Swede was hired to fill the vacancy created when Sereno Schafer, an assistant physical education professor, did not return to Marshall following a year's leave of absence in 1929-1930. Schafer had served as intramural director since 1927 but there are few remaining records as to the program under his direction. When the position became vacant, Marshall contacted Columbia University requesting a recommendation from them in hopes of getting the best possible man for the directorship of the intramural program. Columbia officials advised Marshall to obtain the services of Otto A. Gullickson.¹

J. D. Shouse, Dean of the Teachers College at Marshall College, began his investigation regarding the credentials of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson. After receiving Swede's transcripts and other credentials, Dean Shouse wrote the following letter of endorsement to President Morris P. Shawkey:

Dr. Elmer H. Garinger, principal of the Charlotte High School makes the following assertions: "I know of no man so well qualified to do the work you

¹Paul Butcher, "Mural Program Dates Back to 1927," The Parthenon, June 25, 1952, p. 3.

describe as Mr. Gullickson. He inspires enthusiasm and directs his play groups in the manner that impresses anyone who has seen him work. I have seen Mr. Gullickson in charge of several hundred at one time and have watched them perform with skill and interest. The man is especially well qualified for gymnasium work, for teaching swimming and for intramural work."

Dr. J. F. Williams, of the Department of Physical Education at Columbia, and whose judgment I have considerable confidence in, says: "Gullickson is a most eager and hard-working young man and would be entirely acceptable for the work outlined - good, practical man, gains the cooperation of the boys readily and will give his best in all situations. He is cooperative and loyal."

Dr. E. K. Fretwell, of (State) Teachers College, writes me as follows: "I have known him since war days when I had him under my supervision in recreation work in reconstruction hospitals. He is a peculiarly able man in getting things done. I have never seen his equal in stirring up interest and getting everybody to participate in intramural athletics. He has an interest in and an ability to secure real character qualities from sports. He really does something to realize the development of quality.----He seems very able in actually directing the work of a particular group of people. He is probably less able in supervising other physical instructors. His unique strength lies in guiding and developing - I might almost say inspiring - the particular groups with which he has personal charge."²

In addition, Dean Shouse said he was "convinced that Mr. Gullickson is a good man to take on for the year and a good man to try to hold on to in our work in the case the vacancy should become permanent."³ With those recommendations and his impressive record, Swede was hired at Marshall.

²J. D. Shouse, Dean of the Teachers College at Marshall College, to Morris P. Shawkey, President of Marshall College, personal correspondence, July 24, 1930.

³Ibid.

Swede began his career at Marshall College in the fall semester of 1930 as an assistant professor of physical education and as director of intramurals. He was happy to be employed after being out of work when times were so bad. In addition, he assumed the responsibility of serving as the athletic trainer to the varsity sports teams.⁴

During his first year at Marshall, Swede laid the ground work for the modern intramural program, a program that would grow to be one of the most extensive intramural programs in the country. The intramural program at Marshall was geared towards the students in order to keep their body fit. Swede carried the Springfield College slogan of "mind, body, and spirit" with him when he came to Marshall. He felt the triangle of the three should be an important part of each student's life.⁵ The intramural program was also flexible and would vary the activities offered, to meet the needs of the students.⁶

The modern intramural program started at Marshall during the 1930-31 school year. It consisted of 13 intramural sports, 278 contests, and 1,010 participants.

⁴Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, W.Va.

⁵Statement by Harold Willey, education professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, September 23, 1981.

⁶Marshall University, "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1930-1942).

The activities offered that year include basketball, handball, the pentathlon, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball, and wrestling.⁷ A total of 53.3 percent of the men on the Marshall campus participated in the intramural program during its first year of existence.⁸

Some explanation is needed here to interpret this data. There were many variations of sports offered by the Marshall intramural program (See Appendix A). For example, most people think of football as one sport which it is, but some variations of football which were counted as sport activities included football pass for distance, football pass for accuracy, football drop kick for accuracy, football kickoff for distance, football punt for distance, and football punt for accuracy. The number of contests are simply the total number of contests played in the intramural program on the Marshall campus for a particular year. With the number of participants, one student could participate in 15 intramural sports so he would be counted 15 times in the total number of participants. This is the way Swede presented the yearly figures on the intramural sports program at Marshall. This was the nationally accepted method of interpreting the success of an intramural program.

⁷"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1930-1931), p. 1.

⁸Stanley H. Tobin, "Increase is Shown in Men's Intramural Sports," The Parthenon, November 29, 1934, p. 13.

According to Charles H. Moffat in his book, Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age, President Morris P. Shawkey considered the organization of the intramural program "to be one of the two major achievements of Marshall College during the 1930-1931 academic year."⁹ In addition, Shawkey stated that "Swede's sports program not only afforded the students exhilaration and exercise, but it also achieved outstanding success in the corrective treatment of the students' . . . minor physical defects."¹⁰

One of the primary objectives of the intramural program under the direction of Swede was total participation in the program by the men on the Marshall campus. The aim of the intramural program was to give students the opportunity to participate in some type of competitive sport as often as his interest, ability, and time would permit. The principle objectives of the intramural program at Marshall according to the "Department of Intramurals Annual Report," were:

1. Recreation - To provide an opportunity for students to spend their leisure time in supervised competitive play.
2. Social contact - To provide an opportunity for students to meet and participate in friendly competition in track, field, pool, and floor (activities) with other men of their own age from various sections of the tri-state area.

⁹ Charles H. Moffat, Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age (Marshall University Alumni Association, 1981), p. 54.

¹⁰ Ibid.

3. Permanent interest in sports - To develop through satisfactory participation an interest in, and a desire for, a variety of sports that will remain with the student for the rest of his natural life.
4. Group spirit - To develop a feeling of belonging to a group by providing an opportunity for cooperation with others in play situations.
5. Physical fitness - To provide an opportunity for students to develop a healthy body with an alert mind. This includes the qualities of strength, endurance, skills, and coordination, which indirectly fosters inner confidence and self assurance.
6. Moral - To stimulate friendly competition that builds character from the viewpoint of sportsmanship and fair play, but above all, to learn to "give and take."¹¹

The objectives of the intramural program at Marshall were similar to other intramural programs throughout the country. Elmer D. Mitchell, author of Intramural Athletics, stated that the objectives of an intramural program should include recreation, social contact, group spirit, better health, permanent interest in sports, development of varsity material, bodily prowess, and scholarship.¹² Norma M. Leavitt and Hartley D. Price, authors of Intramural and Recreational Sports for High School and College, stated that an intramural program should develop social and ethical qualities, and physical and mental fitness.¹³ It appears as

¹¹"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1962-1963), p. 11.

¹²Elmer D. Mitchell, Intramural Athletics (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1928), pp. 12-15.

¹³Norma M. Leavitt and Hartley D. Price, Intramural and Recreational Sports for High School and College (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958), p. 11.

if the program at Marshall was geared towards the accomplishment of these objectives as well as the objective of developing the whole person.

As to the type of person who should head an intramural program, Elmer D. Mitchell stated:

The type of man that is needed is above all a good organizer who has a close regard for details, and who is actuated by a sense of fairness and justice. The work of running off a big intramural program brings innumerable details which must be attended to if the schedules are to be run off without conflict, if the most use is to be obtained from the available facilities, and if teams and officials are to be notified as to the proper time to be present.¹⁴

Evidence of Swede's attention to detail found in the massive "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" to the President of the institution. In each volume, the name of every participant in each sport offered by the intramural department was included, as well as a set of rules and regulations for the operation of the program.¹⁵ The rules and regulations dealt with eligibility standards, contest rules, sport classification, and awarding of points to the overall intramural champion. Forfeits, protests, and postponements were also covered in the rules and regulations of the intramural program. It was necessary to have these rules and regulations governing the intramural competition if the program was going to be successful.¹⁶

¹⁴Mitchell, p. 19.

¹⁵"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1930-1963).

¹⁶"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1962-1963), pp. 12-15.

One of the first innovations of the intramural program at Marshall was to use student managers to assist in the running of the program, because it was too large for one man to administer by himself. Swede was the director and with his student managers the program ran well. There was also an Intramural Board that consisted of student representatives who met periodically to discuss matters that pertained to the intramural program. This organization was similar to the organization set forth by Elmer D. Mitchell, Director of Intramural Athletics at the University of Michigan which was recognized as one of the leading intramural programs in the country.¹⁷ The student managers, who were selected by Swede, changed from year to year, but one factor did not change and that factor was attention to detail. Swede said the success of an intramural program was "directly proportionate to the detail arrangements for the program."¹⁸ The student managers helped to see that the details of the program were attended to.

From 1930 to 1935, the intramural program was in a growing stage. By the 1935-1936 academic year, the intramural program had grown to 16 sports, 491 total contests, and 1,912 total participants. The sports that had been added included baseball, boxing, cross country, horseshoes,

¹⁷Mitchell, pp. 17-29.

¹⁸"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1962-1963), p. 33.

ping pong, rifle, and touch football. The people who participated in the intramural program included not only students but faculty as well.¹⁹

The faculty captured their first intramural championship in April of 1935. Swede teamed up with Professor Walter Dover to claim the handball doubles championship, an event in which they finished second the previous year. The pair defeated the student team of Claude Crumb and Elda Carney for the title.²⁰ Sam Clagg, geography professor, remembers playing Swede in the singles handball championship when he was a student at Marshall:

I played Swede one time in the handball finals championship and it was an interesting game. It was up in the little gym with a lot of kids watching. Swede had been winning the championship right along and I figured that my strength was youth. The match was at a split, he had won one game and I had won one game and the match was the best of three games for the championship. Swede then asked somebody what time it was and then he said, "I don't have time to play the third game so we will have to play it tomorrow." So there went my youth advantage because he was going to take a twenty-four hour rest, which he did.²¹

In addition to his intramural and teaching duties, Swede was an active member of the Southwestern Teachers Association of West Virginia. He was elected chairman of the physical education section in March 1935. Swede's

¹⁹"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1930-1936).

²⁰"Dover-Gullickson Win Intramural Handball Crown," The Parthenon, April 16, 1935, p. 4.

²¹Statement by Sam Clagg, geography professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 2, 1982.

duties included making arrangements for the meeting of the association which was held in Williamson, West Virginia, on April 5, 1935. The speakers at the conference included Professors Claude E. Crumb, Charlotte Barryman, and Fredrick Fitch, Jr., who were members of the Marshall College physical education faculty.²²

In November of 1935, Swede was appointed to the National Touch Football Rules Committee. His first meeting was in New York City from December 27-29, 1935. The purpose of the meeting was to standardize the rules of touch football. This was due to the tremendous increase in game participants throughout the country. Marshall was the only school of its size to be represented on the committee. The other members of the committee were Howard Starr of Colgate, E. E. Seain of Brown, Carl Voylers of Duke, H. S. Schmitt of Iowa State, H. C. Walters of Stanford, R. E. Belshaw of Washington, and H. H. Clarke of Syracuse. The committee was under the supervision of the intramural directors' of the National Physical Education Association.²³

When the 1936-1937 school year began, Swede was promoted from assistant to associate professor of physical education.²⁴ He also continued as the director of intramurals.

²²"Gullickson Named S.T.A. Chairman," The Parthenon, March 8, 1935, p. 1.

²³"Gullickson Made Board Member," The Parthenon, November 28, 1935, p. 2.

²⁴Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

There was a marked increase in the intramural program during the 1936-1937 school year as there were 28 intramural sports offered, 998 intramural contests, and 1,871 participants in the program. The intramural program grew under Swede's leadership and reached a peak during the school year which saw World War II begin. During the 1941-1942 school year, the intramural program consisted of 57 intramural sports, 2,259 contests, and 2,747 participants.²⁵ According to The Parthenon, the intramural program led the country with the number of intramural sports offered as 25 different sports were offered during the 1937-1938 school year. The University of Michigan was second.²⁶ The 1938-1939 Marshall intramural program was termed the largest intramural program in the country for the size of the school.²⁷

In the middle of this success there were some setbacks. One such set-back occurred in the winter of 1937, when Marshall was stricken by the rampaging waters of the Ohio River as the worst flood since 1913 struck the campus and the Huntington community. According to Charles H. Moffat:

As the students rowed their boats across Sixteenth Street, it was suggestive of Washington's crossing

²⁵"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1936-1942).

²⁶"Intramural Sports Calendar Leads Nation with 24 Events, U. of Michigan is Second," The Parthenon, October 29, 1937, p. 18

²⁷"Director Aims at High Intramural Activity Mark," The Parthenon, April 28, 1939, p. 16.

the Delaware. Classes were suspended for several days, and the waters even reached the rafters of the Shawkey Student Union.²⁸

The Marshall physical education building was damaged by the waters as the gym floor was warped in numerous places. As a result, repairs had to be made on the floor before it could be used again, thus causing the interruption of intramural basketball.²⁹ The repairs were made on the floor by the end of July of 1937.³⁰

On at least a couple of occasions intramural all-star teams from Marshall competed against teams from other colleges. On April 28, 1937, the Big Green bowling team made up of Henry Harrell, Bob Jones, Eddie Altizer, Nash Campbell, and Dallas Highee made a trip to Columbus, Ohio to tangle with the Ohio State Buckeyes for the first ever intercollegiate bowling match for Marshall. Swede and E. B. Schoenbaum, manager of the Arcade and Fifth Avenue bowling alleys, accompanied the team and served as coaches. The Ohio State team was composed of former football stars.³¹

²⁸Moffat, p. 97.

²⁹"Flood Damage Causes Delay in Intramurals," The Parthenon, February 12, 1937, p. 5.

³⁰"Floor Completed in Gymnasium," The Parthenon, July 31, 1937, p. 11.

³¹"Pinmen Roll Ohio State Bowlers at Columbus," The Parthenon, April 26, 1937, p. 6.

They defeated the Marshall team by 26 pins.³² Another example of intramural champions representing Marshall College occurred in the spring of 1938. The winners of the intramural track and field meet which was held on April 14, 1938, comprised Marshall's first ever Buckeye Conference track and field team.³³

Another innovative idea was a two year experiment in conducting intramural ice hockey which took place from 1939 to 1941. Swede secured the use of the Iceland Arena, which was located at First Street and Seventh Avenue, to create Marshall's first intramural ice hockey league. To buy equipment for the league, an ice skating party for Marshall students was sponsored by the intramural department on February 28, 1939. Tickets were sold to raise funds and prizes were given away at the party. Other scheduled intramural activities were canceled to allow as many students as possible to attend the party.³⁴ Swede said, "This is the first time that intramurals have asked any aid from the students. I hope we can get enough support to be able to add this really colorful sport to the intramural activities."³⁵ In conclusion, ice hockey was a short lived

³²"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1936-1937), p. 14.

³³Gene Wilson, "Track and Field Meet is Scheduled for April 14," The Parthenon, March 25, 1938, p. 4.

³⁴"Prize List for Intramural Tacky Ice Party Announced," The Parthenon, February 27, 1939, p. 3.

³⁵"Intramural Sponsor Ice Tacky Party," The Parthenon, February 24, 1939, p. 1.

intramural sport because of the apparent lack of interest in the sport. This is just one example of how the intramural program was innovative and changed to meet the needs and interests of the students at Marshall by attempting to introduce new intramural activities.

One dream Swede had was to have one hundred percent participation in the intramural program by the male students on the Marshall campus.³⁶ The highest percentage of participation in the intramural program occurred during the 1939-1940 school year. Of the 922 men enrolled at Marshall College during that year, 887 of them participated in the intramural program. The percentage of participation for the year was 96.2 percent, a mark which has never since been reached.³⁷

In addition to supporting intramural athletics, Swede supported intercollegiate athletics on the Marshall campus. Cam Henderson came to the Marshall community in the fall of 1935 as head football and basketball coach. Swede was one of his biggest supporters. At a pep rally during the 1936 football season, Swede, talking about Coach Henderson, said, "We have the biggest coach in the United States, one who is going to lead us out of the wilderness

³⁶"Intramural Sports Calendar Leads Nation with 24 Events, U. of Michigan is Second," The Parthenon, October 29, 1937, p. 18.

³⁷"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1939-1940, p. 1.

into the daylight of the Buckeye Conference."³⁸ Swede went on to say, "The band is prepared, the football team is prepared, now you be prepared."³⁹ This remark was pointed towards the student body and challenged them to get behind the football team and give them their whole hearted support in the upcoming campaign. Cheers greeted Swede when he remarked, "We have the scrappiest football team that anyone has seen."⁴⁰ It was not unusual for Swede to be in the locker room before and after a game and even at half time to pat the boys on the back and give them encouragement. Although Coach Henderson did most of the talking.⁴¹

From 1930 to 1942, Swede taught several different classes. His main area of responsibility was the teaching of general physical education to the freshmen men on campus. There was also a restrictive (adaptive) general physical education class for students who, for some medical reason, could not participate in the regular class. Dr. James Irvin, now a professor of educational administration at Marshall, recalls his days in the restrictive physical education class:

I was a '97 pound weakling.' I weighed about 100 pounds when I came to Marshall, and I had a very

³⁸"Pep Reigns at Assembly," The Parthenon, September 25, 1936, p. 1.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Clagg.

sensitive, very nervous heart and exercise just exhausted me like the kind they did in the old 101 and 102 classes. Swede set me up on an exercise and diet regime and that year when I left Marshall, I weighed 112 pounds. I continued on that diet during that summer and when I came back to school the next fall, I was 130 pounds. I've been gaining weight ever since. Swede was a very nice old fellow, very understanding, but he would chew you out when you got off your diet for a while. He insisted that I walk 20 blocks every night and by the end of the year, I was walking about 50 blocks. I also did other exercises that he recommended to me.⁴²

Swede taught a scouting class as well as a camping and hiking class. Dr. Irvin reflected about these classes:

We took some trips. We went to Lake Vesuvius and to Cabwaylingo Park. We always had a good time. At Cabwaylingo we had a weiner roast and at Vesuvius we had a picnic. I remember one time on the way back from Cabwaylingo, we stopped right out there in the middle of Route 52 and had a square dance. We would just move over to the side of the road when a car came by. Swede always had these social things thrown into his classes.⁴³

Dr. Irvin said that from his experiences in the scouting class, he went back to Mason County and started a Boy Scout Troop and served as both an Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster for a time.⁴⁴

Several other classes which Swede taught included postural gymnastics, health education, marching and calisthenics, and a number of activities classes including

⁴²Statement by James Irvin, education professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, September 23, 1981.

⁴³Ibid.

⁴⁴Ibid.

basketball, swimming, soccer, speedball, archery, and tennis. In all the classes the students had to work hard because Swede expected a good effort from all his students. Dr. Harold Willey, former Dean of Men and now a professor in the Educational Foundations Department, remembers:

Swede was tough in the best sense of the word in that if he thought a guy was laying down or not putting out, he would really put it on him. Swimming was the same way. He would say, "get into that pool" and he would almost drown them if he thought they were loafing. There was this one kid who he thought was loafing on him. He was a puny guy and I had him in another class. He kept coming to me saying he was doing his best and that Mr. Gullickson was misreading him and that he was not a very healthy person. I interceded for the boy and Swede understood after that. Swede was real nice to the kid after that, he just thought the kid had been loafing.⁴⁵

Swede gave positive reinforcement to a student for a job well done. Willey said:

When Swede was out on the field and saw some kid score a goal or do something outstanding, he would grab his grade book and say, "I'm going to give you three marks and that would be an 'A'." Now if I would give you three marks the other way, that would be an 'F'." We was very good at reinforcing in his classes.⁴⁶

Dr. Roy Edwards, former student and intramural manager remembered Swede in classes he had from him:

Swede was a pretty tough physical education teacher. We would be up in the small gym in what is now the Women's Gymnasium. We would be on the floor going through these exercises and if a fellow complained of pain in his side, Swede would ask

⁴⁵Willey.

⁴⁶Ibid.

him if the pain was on his right or left side. If the pain was on his left side he would tell them to keep on going. If the pain was on his right side, he would let them rest. I guess he didn't want a case of acute appendicitis on his hands.⁴⁷

Dr. Sam Clagg, now chairman of the geography department, was a physical education major and had classes from Swede on several occasions. According to Dr. Clagg, "Swede was not the greatest teacher ever to walk on the Marshall campus. His strength was his enthusiasm and ability to get kids to do things whether they wanted to do them or not."⁴⁸ Clagg added that Swede would encourage, intimidate, and even threaten students in order to see that they did certain things. Another strong suit of Swede's was his ability to tell stories. Clagg remembers:

One of his tall tales he told to his classes was that he had staked out a claim to a gold area in Canada. It was in the winter and he was in the wilderness on snow shoes. So he went to look at a likely place and he had this sign to put up that was necessary to stake the claim. He tacked it on the top of this little spruce tree standing there. When spring came and the snow had melted, he went back to work his claim and couldn't find it. The whole place looked odd because there were all these tall trees there. So finally it arrived to him that the snow may have been so deep that those trees had been covered with snow and he had really tacked the sign up at the top of one of those trees and indeed he had. He started to check

⁴⁷ Statement by Roy Edwards, Huntington physician, personal interview, February 14, 1982.

⁴⁸ Clagg.

the tops of the trees and there, up about 80 feet was the sign. There had been 80 feet of snow there. The punch line was his claim was so far off the surface that it wasn't a legal claim and he might have lost a fortune on it.⁴⁹

Clagg went on to say that Swede had a reputation for giving the same tests year after year, so students often would get the test from the previous year. The students would study these tests and come to class prepared to take the exam. Clagg added:

The exams would get out to the extent that the kids would write the answers in advance of going to class. They would go to class and write around a while and then slip the answers out of their notebook they had written the night before. On this one occasion he had written the questions on the board and when the kids were ready to hand their tests in, they realized Swede had left off one of the questions. It was number 16 and one student said "Swede, didn't you leave a question off?" Swede looked at his yellow sheets and said, "Yes, I left off number 16." So he put it up on the board and was never the wiser for it.⁵⁰

Along with his teaching duties, Swede was involved in publicizing the physical education and intramural departments. A physical education Centennial show was held on June 3, 1937 by the men's and women's physical education departments in conjunction with the commencement ceremonies held that day. The purpose of the program was to present to the public a cross section of the physical education

⁴⁹Ibid.

⁵⁰Ibid.

activities which were conducted at Marshall. The program included:

Volleyball directed by Professor Tom Dandelelet, badminton, deck tennis, and ping pong under Professor Louise McDonough, natural gymnastics under Professor Otto Gullickson, games under Professor Fredrick Fitch, creative dancing under Charlotte Berryman, wrestling under Professor Dandelelet and Raymond Hage, boxing by John Rowsey and Clarence Underwood, and square dancing under Merie Bias, William C. Taylor, and Clarence Underwood.⁵¹

In addition, Swede held "championship matches in men's singles and doubles tennis, archery, singles and doubles horseshoes, softball, and handball."⁵² A similar type program was held by both the physical education and the athletic departments on April 27, 1938. The program was designed to entertain the 300 high school athletics, students, and coaches who were on campus for the Marshall-Xavier spring football game. Professor Fredrick Fitch, Professor Tom Dandelelet, and Swede arranged the physical education program. The purpose of the whole program was to "acquaint the guests with not only . . . the Big Green prowess but to show them with full demonstration the new and improved physical education department equipment."⁵³ Following registration, lunch, and a tour of the campus, the physical education

⁵¹"Plans Revealed for Physical Education Centennial Show," The Parthenon, April 26, 1937, p. 6.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³"Physical Education Department Will Give Program Rally Day Afternoon," The Parthenon, April 22, 1938, p. 5.

demonstration was given. It included almost every conceivable indoor and outdoor activity. The demonstration was aided by physical education students who were proficient in the particular skill. "Badminton, softball, handball, tennis, archery, ping pong, boxing, wrestling, horseshoes, and even "Swede's favorite square dancing"⁵⁴ were demonstrated for the guests. After the program, the pool was opened for those people who wanted to take a cool dip. In the main gym, square dancing was held for those people who wished to participate. After dinner and prior to the Xavier football game, a grid clinic was conducted by the head coaches of teams in the Buckeye Conference. These kinds of demonstrations were useful to promote modern physical education to the people of Huntington and the surrounding area.⁵⁵

On October 11, 1940, Swede took the Marshall intramural program to the general public as he discussed the program on WCMI radio via a live broadcast from the Marshall Student Union. He explained the history and scope of the intramural program, as well as the different objectives of the program on the Marshall campus.⁵⁶

⁵⁴Ibid.

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶"Swede to Discuss Intramural Program on Air," The Parthenon, October 11, 1940, p. 4.

In the early part of 1938 at the age of 45, Swede was thinking about returning to school in order to work towards a doctoral degree in the field of education. Swede wrote to no less than 24 institutions across this country in an attempt to secure a fellowship and employment to continue his education. In each letter he explained his background, his position at Marshall, and the fact he had a wife and a small son to support (his step-daughter, Barbara, was married in 1933 and was no longer dependent upon him for support). Swede went on to state:

I feel capable of teaching all activities in Physical Education in addition to courses in hygiene, health education, scouting, postural gymnastics, athletic training, first aid and massage, corrective gymnastics, physiology of exercise, kinesiology, camping and hiking, playground and community recreation or any other subject allied in the field of Physical Education.⁵⁷

Swede's credentials were impressive, as he had graduated from Springfield College and Columbia University, two of the outstanding physical education programs in the United States, and would have been a good addition to most doctoral programs. In the field of physical education, post-graduate degrees were relatively new as only a handful of institutions in the country offered the degree.⁵⁸ In almost all cases, he would have been admitted to the institution, but

⁵⁷ Otto A. Gullickson to Wm. D. Funkhouser, Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Kentucky, personal correspondence, March 23, 1938.

⁵⁸ Deobold B. Van Dalen and Bruce L. Bennett, A World History of Physical Education (2d ed.; Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1971), p. 486.

the economic condition in the country was such that little or no funds were available to render the amount of assistance Swede needed. The typical response to Swede was:

In reply to your letter . . . I beg to advise you that the only assistance offered to students in the Graduate School of the University of Kentucky are the regular fellowships and scholarships, the remuneration for which is entirely too meager to meet your needs.⁵⁹

Needless to say, Swede's attempts were futile to continue his education.

Summary

Swede came to Marshall College in 1930 as an assistant professor of physical education and director of intramurals. He established the modern intramural program on the Marshall campus which gained national recognition for the number of sports offered. Swede established himself as one of the most enthusiastic instructors the Marshall campus had ever seen. He was also active in the promotion of modern physical education. By his involvement in the different programs, the physical education department

⁵⁹W. D. Funkhouser, Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Kentucky, to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, March 25, 1938, see also Roswell P. Angier, Associate Dean of the Graduate School at Yale University, to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, March 26, 1938, E. G. Schroeder, Director of Physical Education and Athletics at The State University of Iowa, to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, March 30, 1938, and Wm. R. LaPorte, Chairman of the Division of Health and Physical Education at the University of Southern California, to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, March 31, 1938.

gained public exposure. All of his accomplishments were fine and well, but the country was on the brink of war and everything became of secondary importance once the United States entered World War II.

CHAPTER IV

THE WAR YEARS.....1942-1946

In the wake of the Japanese's surprise attack at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, the United States was thrown into World War II. The war created tremendous upheaval on the home front as the United States mobilized its forces and the people united to win the war.

The enrollment at Marshall College declined as men left the classrooms for the battlefield. As a result of this decline, there was also a decline in the intramural program. The intramural program reached a low between the 1943 and 1946 academic school years. During these years, the total number of participants numbered less than those who had participated in the first year (1930-1931) of the modern program.¹

Swede at the age of 49, seeking a more active part in the war effort, attempted to gain entry into both the Navy and Marines in February of 1942. The positions he felt qualified in which to serve were as a physical education instructor, sanitation officer, a machine gun instructor, or a morale officer. Swede was deemed not

¹Marshall University, "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1941-1946).

qualified because of his age, to serve either in the Navy or the Marines, so he remained at Marshall.²

Swede remained a physical education instructor and director of intramurals during the 1942-1943 school year. His physical education instruction included not only on the regular college student, but also the training of air cadets, as the 47th Training Detachment was stationed at Marshall College in the fall of 1942. The Parthenon summed up the program as follows:

The future pilots, bombardiers, navigators and gunners of the Army Air Corp are in reality members of a pre-pre-flight program which will train them for later combat duty in an air crew.

In addition to military instruction and an academic program supervised by the college faculty which includes physics, geography, math, medical aid, history, English, physics lab, civil air regulations, the airmen take a comprehensive, intensive physical education course under the direction of Prof. Otto "Swede" Gullickson.³

Although Swede had been working with the training program from its beginning, he was given in March of 1943 the title, Director of Physical Fitness Program.⁴ The

²Otto A. Gullickson to Commandant Thomas J. Holcomb, Marine headquarters, Washington, D.C., personal correspondence, February 26, 1942, and Otto A. Gullickson to Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, Washington, D.C., personal correspondence, February 27, 1942.

³Jo Horen, "Army Trainees Liven Campus With Drills, Calisthenics, Songs," The Parthenon, May 14, 1943, p. 5.

⁴Otto A. Gullickson to Major General Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D.C., personal correspondence, May 5, 1944.

physical fitness program consisted of "calisthenics with emphasis on muscle betterment, swimming, tennis, track, baseball and volleyball."⁵ The day would begin at 6:15 a.m. with daily calisthenics and would continue until 10:00 p.m. with a variety of different activities.⁶

At times during the air cadet training program, Cam Henderson assisted Swede in the physical fitness training of the cadets. Cam was placed in a rather difficult position under Swede, because he was accustomed to being athletic director, head football coach, and head basketball coach, but the shortage of male students caused the curtailment of the athletic program for the duration. For reasons unknown, a dispute arose between the two men which resulted in an exchange of punches. Sam Clagg, author of The Cam Henderson Story, wrote, "Like ships passing in the night and fists that pass in a fight, the altercation meant nothing."⁷ The incident was like two brothers with a disagreement. After the event was over, it was over and no harm came to their friendship. Both men returned to their duties with little thought given as to what had happened.⁸

⁵Mary Richardson, "30 Naval Air Cadets Train Here: Flyers Represent 10 States, D.C.," The Parthenon, September 18, 1942, p. 4.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Sam Clagg, The Cam Henderson Story (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1981), p. 328.

⁸Ibid., pp. 327-328.

In addition to working with the cadets in the "pre-"pre-flight program, Swede continued to teach physical education to the few men left on campus, but was relieved of the duty as intramural director during the 1943-1944 school year to allow him to concentrate on the training of the air cadets. The interim intramural director was Tom Dandelet, a professor of physical education, Dandelet had a difficult task at hand because he did not know the number of men who would be on campus at any given time.⁹

The Army terminated the cadet training program on June 30, 1944 leaving Swede with no active role in the war effort. Prior to the termination of the program, Swede again began a letter writing campaign to thrust himself into the war in some capacity. He wrote to both the Department of War and the American Red Cross in an effort to maintain his involvement in the war. Swede said:

I hate to see six years of college theory and twenty-four years of practical experience in the field of Health and Physical Education go to waste now that there is an urgent need for this type of work in the physical fitness program of the military. In all the newspapers and over the radio, calls are being made for able bodied men and women to get into the armed forces. I want to get in too - so don't let me stay home and rot!¹⁰

⁹"Mural Card Disrupted by Draft," The Parthenon, September 24, 1943, p. 3.

¹⁰Otto A. Gullickson to Columbus Officer Procurement District, 74 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio, personal correspondence, February 18, 1943.

The Association of American Colleges sent a letter to association members dated April 19, 1944 stating a need for 3,000 civilian teachers to replace military instructors of illiterate soldiers.¹¹ Swede wrote to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, to volunteer but was turned down because of his age, which was 51.

Swede finally got the break he needed when the American Red Cross wrote him in May of 1944 to see if he was still interested in becoming a Club Program Director. Swede jumped at this opportunity to once again become affiliated with the American Red Cross and remain involved in the war effort.¹² In a letter dated June 14, 1944 to President John D. Williams of Marshall College, Swede said, "When the Air Crew cadets leave on June 30, 1944, there will evidently not be much left for me to do at the college for the duration (of the war)."¹³ So in that letter, Swede requested a leave of absence effective July 1, 1944 to work for the American Red Cross.¹⁴ President Williams promptly sent a letter to Swede indicating he would recommend to the State Board of Education that a military leave of absence be granted effective July 1, 1944. President

¹¹Guy E. Snavely, American Association of American Colleges, 19 West 44th Street, New York, New York, to association members, personal correspondence, April 19, 1944.

¹²Donald W. Church, Ass't Director of Employment, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, January 5, 1943 (1944).

¹³Otto A. Gullickson to J. D. Williams, Marshall College President, personal correspondence, June 14, 1944.

¹⁴Ibid.

Williams added he was sorry the war had resulted in such a low number of men on campus, resulting in so little for Swede to do. President Williams went on to say:

Your contribution has been a valiant and noble one. No one has contributed more to morale of the civilian student body and to the 47th College Training Detachment than you. Your many friends, both students and faculty will miss you greatly while you are gone. We hope that these conditions will change in the not to distant future, and that you will be back with us again.¹⁵

Although no record could be found, it was apparent Swede was granted a military leave of absence by the State Board of Education and he would have a job waiting for him when the war ended. During his absence, Swede kept in touch with various people at Marshall including President Williams. President Williams kept Swede posted on former students in the service, the athletic program, actions by the state legislature dealing with Marshall, and other pertinent information regarding Marshall.¹⁶

In the early part of July of 1944, Swede traveled to the Personnel Training Unit at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, D.C. While there, he was enrolled in a six-weeks training course at American

¹⁵J. D. Williams, Marshall College President to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, June 14, 1944.

¹⁶J. D. Williams, Marshall College President to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, February 27, 1945, February 28, 1945, April 2, 1945, and May 9, 1945.

University which prepared him to serve in the American Red Cross.¹⁷ Upon completion of this training, Swede was stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, awaiting overseas duty. In a letter to his son, Swede said, "I am very happy here trying to serve mankind in my humble way, and I am looking forward to the big adventure overseas where I hope I will be able to do much more."¹⁸

In early November of 1944, Swede received his orders and was headed to the South Pacific theater of operations as a Field Director for the American Red Cross. In a telegram to his wife dated November 8, 1944, he stated he had arrived safely in New Guinea.¹⁹ Swede's journey, however, was not complete as he was then sent to Leyte. Swede landed at White Beach, Leyte, in December of 1944 and joined the First Cavalry Division at Tunga. He had his first Red Cross warehouse at Palo. Later he operated a warehouse at Carigara and a warehouse and canteen at Tacloban.²⁰ At the canteen, he served coffee, doughnuts, and coke as well as handing out comfort articles to the battle worn troops.

¹⁷ Otto A. Gullickson to Donald E. Gullickson, Sr., personal correspondence, July 11, 1944.

¹⁸ Otto A. Gullickson to Donald E. Gullickson, Sr., personal correspondence, August 31, 1944.

¹⁹ Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, telegram, November 8, 1944.

²⁰ Major B. C. Wright, The First Cavalry Division in World War II (Tokyo, Japan, Toppan Printing Company Ltd., 1947), p. 73, handwritten comments by Otto A. Gullickson in the margins highlighting the action we was involved in.

Swede described his work with the Red Cross while in the battle area:

The Red Cross certainly gives away an enormous supply of comfort articles to the men in the front lines and to the hospitals. The past week, we have given away free over twenty tons of toothpaste, shaving cream, powdered lemonade, coffee, Coca Cola, chocolate, candy, chewing gum, tobacco, cigarettes, etc. It's back breaking work, but worth everything that we put into it.²¹

The Leyte-Samar Campaign came to a close in early January of 1945. At that time, the First Cavalry Division started to replenish its strength and equipment in preparation for another campaign. The division also got some much needed rest during this preparation period.²²

The next campaign was the Luzon Campaign which liberated the island of Luzon in the Philippine Islands Swede said, ". . . . I left Leyte in a large convoy that ended up in the Lingayen Gulf north of Manila."²³ The assembly point for the famous assault on Manila was at Cuimbia. When General Douglas MacArthur visited the command post at Guimbia on January 31, 1945, he gave Major General Verne D. Mudge the "electrifying order to go to Manila, go around the Nips, bounce off the Nips, but go to Manila. Free the

²¹Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 36, December 15, 1944.

²²Wright, p. 99.

²³Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 201, August 25, 1945.

internees at Santo Tomas. Take Malacanan Palace and the Legislative Building."²⁴

The next day, February 1, 1945, the Luzon Campaign began in earnest. Swede said:

From Guimbia, we passed and fought through Cabanatuan. It was at this place I saw those American internees that had just been liberated by that famous raider band (6th Rangers). From there we began that famous drive that took us to Manila and that night, February 3, 1945, liberated 3,700 internees at that infamous concentration camp at Santa Tomas.²⁵

Swede was in the spearhead of the assault as his jeep was the fourth car in Manila at 5:35 p.m. on February 3, 1945.²⁶ He was the first Field Director of the American Red Cross to enter Manila. An account of his participation in the liberation of Manila appeared in The Parthenon as follows:

Mr. Gullickson went in with the First Brigade of the First Cavalry in a brave dash through Jap sniper and machine-gun fire on Saturday, February 3, when 3,700 prisoners at the Santo Tomas internment camp were liberated.

During the first hectic night, Mr. Gullickson acted as liaison officer for Brigadier General William C. Chase, commander of the brigade, while the company kept vigil against counter attacks. All the next day "Swede" went about the camp seeing internees and cheering up hospital patients although he himself was weary from three nights of battle.²⁷

²⁴Wright, p. 126.

²⁵Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 201, August 25, 1945

²⁶Wright, p. 129, handwritten comments by Otto A. Gullickson.

²⁷"'Swede' Gullickson Enters Manila With First Unit of First Cavalry," The Parthenon, March 23, 1945.

After the first night at Santo Tomas, Swede went to the east side of Manila where he bivouacked at the Wack-Wack Country Club. From there, he went to the Army-Navy Club where he witnessed the entire battle of Luenta Park and the Manila Hotel. Swede also saw the "complete bombardment of . . . the last Jap stronghold in the city itself."²⁸ After the city had been secured, Swede set up his first canteen in the Wack-Wack Country Club. He later established another canteen about 12 miles south of Manila. While in Manila, Swede had the honor of meeting General Douglas MacArthur at both Santo Tomas and later at the Army-Navy Club. MacArthur had fulfilled his vow to return to Manila.²⁹

Swede received good treatment from his Generals. On different occasions, he dined with them and said, "Everyone is just as nice to me as you could never imagine and say! Listen - They all call me 'Swede'. From the General on down. Can you beat it."³⁰ Swede went on to say he "never told anyone his nickname. They just guessed it."³¹ In return, Swede had a great deal of respect for the men with which he

²⁸Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 201, August 25, 1945.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 73, January 15, 1945.

³¹Dorothy Buzek, "Gullickson is Still 'Swede' to Fighting Men of Manila," The Huntington Advertiser, March 22, 1945, p. 5.

was connected in the First Cavalry Division. Swede wrote:

I am proud to be connected to the greatest fighting unit of the whole United States Force . . . I might add, of the whole world. My General (William C. Chase) is a great leader. And his men would go through hell for him.³²

Swede also stated that he had met many good people in his time, but General Chase's "personality is the greatest it has ever been my good fortune to come in contact with."³³

Swede continued to be involved in action during the Luzon Campaign and went through similar action at Antipolo, Calamba, San Pablo, Santa Cruz, and Infanta.³⁴ It was at Infanta in early April of 1945, when he became ill with Amebic Dysentery which required hospitalization for a few weeks.³⁵ Swede was missed by the men in his outfit. He wrote following one of their visits, "Lots of my boys were in to see me yesterday. They all said for me to hurry up and get well so I could give them more coke and candy. They said they were awful dry."³⁶

In early May, Swede returned to his work at a garrison in Lucena, about 80 miles south of Manila. While

³²Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 73, January 15, 1945.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 201, August 25, 1945.

³⁵Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 68, about May 1, 1945.

³⁶Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 89, about May 10, 1945.

at Lucena, he operated seven canteens. The big hit at the canteens were the coffee and doughnuts he served.³⁷

The Luzon Campaign officially came to an end on June 30, 1945.³⁸ At that time, the First Cavalry Division started a rehabilitation and training program in preparation of the invasion of Japan itself. During the preparation for the invasion of Japan, Swede continued his hard work and at the same time gained the respect of his commanding officer. Swede said, "Today I distributed over 50,000 magazines: Life, Liberty, Cosmopolitan, Esquire, Yank, Readers Digest, and many more."³⁹ Major General William C. Chase commended him on his fine job. Swede wrote, "Billy Chase and I are getting to be real pals. He told me he gets a big kick out of the Swede because of the work he does for his troopers."⁴⁰

Then, in a dramatic turn of events, came the news of the Potsdam Declaration, demanding Japan's unconditional surrender, followed by the dropping of the atomic bomb on both Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6, 1945 and August 9, 1945 respectively. Next there was the declaration of war by Russia on Japan, and finally Japan's willingness to surrender unconditionally. The terms of the surrender,

³⁷Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 201, August 25, 1945.

³⁸Wright, p. 155.

³⁹Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 200, August 24, 1945.

⁴⁰Ibid.

which were announced at Potsdam by the Allies, were accepted by the Japanese and the final instrument of surrender was signed on the battleship Missouri on September 2, 1945.⁴¹

A warning order had been issued by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on August 13, 1945, "stating that the First Cavalry Division had been selected to accompany the Supreme Commander into Tokyo and be a part of Lieutenant General Eichelberger's Eighth Army in the occupation of Japan."⁴² At 10:30 a.m. on September 2, 1945, the reconnaissance party went ashore at the Yokohama docks, followed by the rest of the division at 11 o'clock. The landing was just like any other landing except there was no preinvasion bombardment and there was no resistance.⁴³

Swede was in Japan by September 5, 1945, and in a letter to his wife it was clear that he was not impressed with Japan. Swede wrote, "Well this land of the Rising Sun is something. They can have it lock, stock, and barrell. If I had to live here, I would join the honorable profession of hari-kari, and you wouldn't blame me for it."⁴⁴ He went on to say things were in chaos during the first few

⁴¹Wright, p. 203.

⁴²Ibid., p. 203.

⁴³Ibid., p. 203.

⁴⁴Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 206, September 5, 1945.

days in Japan, but the Army was a very efficient organization and they would gain order within a couple of days.⁴⁵ Swede recalled his trip to Tokyo as he passed through a city which had been devastated by incendiary bombing:

On our way into Tokyo, we passed through a burnt out city. It was all posted with dangerous disease signs. One sign read "Do not stop-infectious disease." Another sign read "Do not get out of your vehicle due to an infectious disease." Needless to say we sped through in a hurry. Last night a bunch of us were talking about it and it seems likely that there was either a plague or cholera epidemic there. At least we did not linger.⁴⁶

On September 10, 1945, Swede entered Tokyo and described his experience as "one of the greatest days of my life."⁴⁷ He had driven his jeep, which he named Helen for his wife, some forty miles into the heart of Tokyo which was the end of the trail for the First Cavalry Division. The First Cavalry Division was the first unit of American troops to enter and occupy Tokyo. Swede was the first Red Cross worker to enter the city and he wasted little time getting to work. The day after he entered Tokyo, he wrote, "I am making doughnuts today, so at least I will be the first Red Cross unit to serve doughnuts, coffee, candy, and cookies."⁴⁸

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 211, September 11, 1945.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Ibid.

Swede described a couple of experiences his first couple of days in Tokyo as well as the destruction of the city itself. The account was as follows:

I saw Hirohito's Imperial Palace yesterday. My that is a beautiful place with all its trees and landscape gardening. We are not permitted to enter, but you can see it all through the iron grill work.

Tokyo certainly is a devastated city. The carnage defies description. Those B-29 bombers with their heavy bombs and fire bombs certainly did ravage this city. I drove about fifty miles throughout the city and as far as I could see, I mean, for miles, everything was absolutely leveled except for a few fragmented brick and concrete walls. It's a thousand times worse than the destruction of Manila. There is a part of the downtown section that was not touched, but that is a very small section of this vast city. The entire and I mean entire industrial and residential section is no more, absolutely nothing. They have no materials to build with and the citizens of Tokyo are digging large cellars with earthen roofs desperately trying to get shelter before the winter sets in. These fire lanes that the Japs had made did not do a bit of good, the fires swept over them just as though they had not been there. Before the bombing, Tokyo was the world's third largest city of some nine million people. Today it is estimated that Tokyo's population is less than two million.

Among the Japs the "Black Market" is on. It makes the one back in the states look like a two-cent piece. You see Jap money (Yens) are quite plentiful, but merchandise is very scarce. What little there is, they will practically fight for or purchase regardless of expense.

There is also a lot of looting of government property. At one place, I'll bet I saw five or six thousand Japs raiding a Jap warehouse and carrying off everything that they could lay their hands on. You see there are no more military forces in Japan, consequently their property is ungarded. So the natives are having a Roman holiday looting government property.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Ibid.

Swede's work with the American Red Cross was summed up in a news release to Marshall College from the Red Cross dated October 26, 1945:

TOKYO, (Delayed) --- A three-time grandfather, Otto A. ("Swede") Gullickson, 1441 Edwards Street, Huntington, West Virginia, is operating the "Doughnut Hole" Red Cross coffee-doughnut canteen within a few hundred yards of the famous Meiji Shrine, for troopers of the First Cavalry Division to which he is attached.

Veteran of the Division's "Flying Colum" which, last March, liberated American-Allied war prisoners in Manila's Santo Tomas University, Gullickson was the first Red Cross field director to set foot on conquered Japan, the first into the burnt-out enemy capital, and the first to have a division canteen in full operation.

Gullickson serves a hundred gallons of coffee, three to five thousand doughnuts, and a variety of comfort articles each day to his troops, veterans of the Amiralties, of Leyte and Luzon, first occupation infantry of the Honshu home-island.

A former physical education instructor . . . he joined the First Cavalry on Leyte in time for the Luzon landings. Despite his 53 years, he went through what many military men consider the most grueling combat of the Philippine campaign, driving jeep-loads of supplies to the troopers under fire, constructing rest areas, and handling personal and family problems.⁵⁰

Swede had been through a terrible war which was now over. He said, "I am beginning to long for home."⁵¹ He had been overseas for about a year and away from his family

⁵⁰Stuart Griffin, American Red Cross Staff Correspondent to Marshall College, news release, October 26, 1945.

⁵¹Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 208, September 6, 1945.

since July of 1944. All the old boys in the First Cavalry Division had gone home or to overseas points where they would be discharged. Therefore, nearly all of the troops in the division were new men from the states. Swede felt a resentment towards these new troops, he said, "The men that I laid in the Foxholes with are gone. They were my real friends. These new kids strut around, I wonder what for, they didn't do any of the fighting."⁵² In spite of his dislike of the country and the new troopers, he decided to remain overseas through October and indicated he would be happy to be home by Christmas.⁵³

For the rest of September and through October of 1945, Swede remained in Japan and continued his work for the Red Cross. During this time, Swede developed a friendship with Bunsude Koyama, Mayor of the Saitama perfect (district). He met Mayor Koyama through his interpreter, who was a cousin of Koyama. Subsequently, Swede was invited over for a Japanese dinner at the Mayor's house. Swede said, "Fortunately, I took along a carton of cigarettes, a small box of cocoa for the madame, and some candy for the small children. Well, when dinner was over, they showered me with presents."⁵⁴ The presents included a "hard carved lacquer

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 244, October 11, 1945.

cake bowl with five trays and five small pure ivory forks with two ivory chop sticks."⁵⁵ In addition, Mrs. Koyama gave Swede's wife, Helen, two pure silk shawls. All in all, this experience was termed by Swede as another "Red Letter Day in my life."⁵⁶

Swede was a very religious man and on Sunday, October 7, 1945, he attended a church service which he felt was an uplifting experience. Swede's letter to his wife read as follows:

I have just come back from a beautiful Episcopal Military Church service. It was inspirational to see over 5,000 good American Christian troopers come to humbly worship in the House of the Lord. Especially in this strange unchristian world among these peculiar people. However, we all felt the presence of the Lord and Helen it was Good.⁵⁷

Swede said seven Army Chaplins took part in the service, which was broadcast by short wave to other service men. Mrs. Douglas MacArthur was the guest of honor for this particular service.⁵⁸

Swede was indeed ready to come home and on October 17, 1945, disclosed some progress during the day on his returning home. Apparently there had been some delay on his orders to return to the states and he wanted quicker

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶Ibid.

⁵⁷Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 239, October 7, 1945.

⁵⁸Ibid.

action on his behalf. Swede said, "I went into Tokyo and Yokohama today and raised the damnest hell you ever saw. Boy did I make them cut Red Tape."⁵⁹ As a result, he received his travel orders the following day and in a letter to his wife wrote, "Well, grab your breeches, here it comes - I am on my way home."⁶⁰

Swede set sail for "...the good old U.S.A...."⁶¹ on November 2, 1945, bound for Seattle, Washington. During his thirteen months overseas, Swede had been assigned to the First Cavalry Division and had been involved in the fighting in both Leyte and Luzon and in the Division's occupation of Tokyo. For his work with the First Cavalry Division, Swede was presented the following awards: The Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with two stars for the campaigns with which he was involved. The Philippine Liberation award with one star. The Bronze Star for his foxhole work in the Luzon Campaign. He also received three citations for his work, one each from Colonel John. H. Stadler, Jr., Brigadier General Hugh Hoffman, and Major General William C. Chase.⁶²

⁵⁹Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 250, October 17, 1945.

⁶⁰Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 251, October 18, 1945.

⁶¹Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 256, November 1, 1945.

⁶²Wright, p. XII, handwritten comments by Otto A. Gullickson, and Otto A. Gullickson to Helen Gullickson, personal correspondence, Letter 236, October 5, 1945, and Letter 246, October 13, 1945.

In addition, Swede was awarded the Medal of Freedom by General Douglas MacArthur for his American Red Cross work in the Pacific. The award was made only to civilians serving with armed forces, and upon the recommendation of the commanding officers of the military units to which they were assigned. In the citation, General MacArthur was grateful for "Mr. Gullickson's meritorious and humanitarian service to the United States in the Southwest Pacific Area during the persecution of the war against Japan."⁶³

Following the war, Major General William C. Chase sent a book to Swede entitled The First Cavalry Division in World War II. Swede made notations of his experiences in the margins of the book to highlight the action with which he was involved. General Chase wrote on the title page, "To Swede, With my best wishes and deep appreciation of the fine job you did for us in that war."⁶⁴ It was dated February 28, 1948, Tokyo, Japan and signed Wm. C. Chase, Maj. Gen., USA (United States Army).⁶⁵

⁶³American Red Cross to Marshall College, news release May 9, 1946, in the personnel file of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives.

⁶⁴See Wright, title page, handwritten comments by William C. Chase.

⁶⁵Ibid.

Summary

At the beginning of World War II, Swede was the director of intramurals and an associate professor of physical education at Marshall College. As the war progressed, his duties changed as the number of men on campus was reduced due to military mobilization. Swede became involved in the physical training of the air cadets who had been assigned to the Marshall campus in the fall of 1942. He continued to work with this program until it was terminated in the summer of 1944. With the termination of the training program, Swede sought a more active part in the war and eventually he became a member of the American Red Cross. While serving with the Red Cross, he spent about a year overseas, assigned to the First Cavalry Division. He was involved in both the Leyte-Samar Campaign and the Luzon Campaign. Swede was also a member of the occupational force which entered Japan after the war. Swede returned to the United States in November of 1945. With the war behind him, he was ready to start back to work at Marshall in the spring semester of 1946.

CHAPTER V

THE POST WAR YEARS....1946-1955

Swede returned to the Marshall campus in January of 1946 to resume his duties as a professor of physical education and as the director of the intramural program. There was a tremendous increase in the male enrollment at Marshall as veterans returned to the college campus following World War II.¹

The intramural program was once again an important part of student life at Marshall. There was a steady growth of the intramural program during the period from 1946 to 1955. There was an increase in sports, contests, and participants during this period. The number of sports offered increased from 25 to 84, the number of contests increased from 1,562 to 3,286, and the number of participants jumped from 1,277 to 7,500.²

To help revive the intramural program, Swede wrote an article in The Parthenon on May 3, 1946, which gave a brief history of intramurals at Marshall and set forth the objectives of the program. He encouraged all students at

¹Charles H. Moffat, Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age (Marshall University Alumni Association, 1981), p. 126.

²Marshall University, "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1946-1955).

Marshall to participate in the program by saying, "The activities included in the college program are so varied that there is an opportunity for every individual no matter what the level of ability."³ He added, "Substitutes are not permitted to set out a single game. Every substitute is put in the play for at least part of every contest."⁴ He added that there was a certain amount of recognition from participation in intramurals in so far as publicity given the intramural program by The Parthenon. The results of contests were carried by the paper as well as mention of a good performance by a student in a particular contest. Individual medals and plaques were given to the intramural champions in each sport. Another reward for students was the self satisfaction gained by participation in intramurals. Swede said:

Participation by the students is purely voluntary on his part and they have been rewarded solely by satisfaction they gain by participation Thereby a healthy attitude towards sports is secured and a firm basis built for future benefit therefrom.⁵

Swede concluded his pitch for intramurals and pointed to one possible reason for the success of the program,

³Otto A. Gullickson, "'Swede' Cites Benefits of Intramural Program," The Parthenon, May 3, 1946, p. 3.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

"Perhaps the greatest factor in the success of the intramural program has been that it is run on a business basis, just as interscholastic contests are."⁶

The following year, Swede proclaimed the 1946-1947 intramural program a success by saying, "We have just completed the greatest year in the history of intramurals at Marshall College."⁷ When asked what improvements he would like to see in the intramural program, Swede replied, "What I've said for the past ten years, 100 percent participation."⁸

Public exposure to the intramural program was accomplished in the fall of 1947 during the halftime of the Marshall-St. Vincent football game. The First Annual Marshall Intramural Open Cross Country Championship was held on November 1, 1947. Although cross country had been an intramural event for years, this was the first time the championship was held at the halftime of a football game, thus the name the "First Annual Marshall Intramural Open Cross Country Championship." The three mile race started at Fairfield Stadium and snaked through Ritter Park and then back to Fairfield Stadium for the finish. The race was used as a tryout for the first cross country team in the

⁶Ibid.

⁷"Intramurals Have Greatest Year," The Parthenon, May 23, 1947, p. 3.

⁸Ibid.

history of Marshall. The first seven finishers made up the cross country team. The coach the first year was John Stender, and meets were run against such opponents as Miami of Ohio and Xavier.⁹

In February, 1948, The Parthenon proclaimed the intramural program at Marshall as the top program in the country as far as the number of intramural sports offered. During the 1947-1948 school year, 46 intramural sports were offered at Marshall; however, the University of Michigan had a higher number of total participants.¹⁰

There were, however, some conflicts in the intramural program at Marshall and one such dispute occurred in February of 1948. The headline in The Parthenon of February 20, 1948, read "Frats Withdraw From 'Murals'"¹¹ The Intrafraternity Council had "decided by unanimous vote of all fraternities to withdraw from the present program to institute a separate Intrafraternity League."¹² The reason for the withdrawal by the Intrafraternity Council was the "...apparent inability to coordinate the individual fraternity's schedule with each other and with the various independent teams."¹³ The fraternities were also upset with the

⁹"Mural Cross Country to be Half-time Feature," The Parthenon, October 31, 1947, p. 3.

¹⁰"Mural Program Tops in Nation," The Parthenon, February 21, 1948, p. 3.

¹¹William Garrett, "Frats Withdraw from 'Murals'," The Parthenon, February 20, 1948, p. 1

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

point system that had been established and expressed this concern to Swede in a letter from Dennis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Interfraternity Intramural Committee, dated December 18, 1947:

My Dear Mr. Gullickson:

The fraternities of Marshall College have found it impossible at times and quite often very inconvenient to participate in the intramural program as outlined by your department for the current season.

Due to the inability on our parts to meet these intramural requirements, which we feel are too demanding of the time of our members, who are all students attempting to improve themselves scholastically; and due to relative inequality of the value of various sports in terms of points and also our desire for each fraternity team to contest all opposing teams, we request the following program to be instituted insofar as our participation is concerned.

We propose the grouping of all the sports into three divisions. First the major sports--football, basketball, softball, and field day--for which we wish to grant ten, five and three points for first, second and third places respectively. Secondly, the minor sports--speedball, volleyball, golf, tennis (singles and doubles), water polo, cageball, ping pong, and bowling--for which we wish to grant five, three, and one point for the first, second, and third places respectively.

For all other sports carried by the intramural department, we do not choose to grant any points; however, by this we do not mean to imply that we will not support the program if and whenever it is possible for us to do so; and if the department chooses to grant medals or plaques for these sports, we are heartily in agreement.

We are proud of our school's extensive intramural program, and your efforts for a one-hundred percent participation. In making the request as outlined in this letter, we do not mean to curb

limit, or impair in any way, either the program or its standing on the Marshall campus. Our only wish is to make the program more workable and successful through which we hope to build a better spirit of brotherhood, sportsmanship, and love for the Alma Mater.¹⁴

The Intrafraternity Council regretted the fact that no action had been taken on this letter and they felt the only way to receive action was to withdraw from the program.¹⁵

Action was not long in coming for in just a few days the Intramural Board voted to accept the fraternity point system plan which had been set forth in the above letter. This was just one example of the flexibility Swede had built into the intramural program to meet the changing needs of the students. Under the new point system, the fraternity with the most points at the end of the academic year would be awarded a trophy cup indicating the fraternity intramural champion. The intramural schedules were also arranged so each fraternity played each other and playing times were arranged so they were convenient to the fraternities. This is not to say the intramural program evolved around the fraternities, but they were a large section of the total intramural program and the program attempted to meet the needs of all the students at Marshall.¹⁶

¹⁴Dennis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Intramural Committee of the Interfraternity Council, to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, December 18, 1947.

¹⁵Garrett, February 20, 1948, p. 1.

¹⁶William Garrett, "'Mural Board OK's Frat Plan," The Parthenon, February 25, 1948, p. 1

One non-competitive event offered by the intramural department and well attended by the students were weekly square dances. According to Claude Miller, a former student and now teacher and coach at Huntington High School, "The square dances were an extension of the square dancing class and they were well attended by veterans and their dates as well as other students from the Marshall campus."¹⁷ Miller went on to say he enjoyed the dances and the class as well because he learned a great deal.¹⁸ The dances, which included live music, were held at the Greenhouse in the student union. John Shadbarn, of The Parthenon, noted:

In addition to enjoying an evening's entertainment, we did remember our purpose in attending the dance long enough to dig up a choice news item which we'd like to pass along to our readers. Namely, that "Swede" Gullickson has been promoting square dancing for 18 years but has never participated in one. He's been able to sell many a student on square dancing, but it seems his own superior sales resistance always wins out.¹⁹

The next major event in the intramural program occurred in March of 1953 as Swede was instrumental in the formation of the Marshall College Table Tennis Association. Although the association operated on an intramural basis, they represented Marshall in contests against other colleges.

¹⁷Statement by Claude Miller, former student, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 25, 1982.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹John Shadbarn, "The Mural Scene," The Parthenon, March 19, 1948, p. 3.

The association consisted of twenty members, with the top ten rated players forming the Marshall squad. The players in ranked order were Bill Tweel, Jack Egnor, Campbell Hage, Bill Seidel, Herbie Morris, Maurice Wilson, Carl McMellon, Ray Kirk, Harry Tsistouris, and Jack Cook.²⁰ The team of Tweel, Hage, Egnor, Seidel, and Cook represented Marshall at the United States Intercollegiate Table Tennis Tournament on the campus of Ohio State University.²¹ The three day tournament began on Friday, April 17, 1953, with Marshall placing fifth out of thirty teams. The champion of the tournament was Ohio State.²² Marshall played Ohio State a week later on the Marshall campus and lost the match four games to three.²³ Marshall also played the West Virginia University table tennis team in early May and soundly beat them by a score of six games to one.²⁴ For his fine showing in the national tournament, Bill Tweel was ranked as the seventeenth best college table tennis player in the country by the United States Table Tennis Association.²⁵

²⁰"New Table Tennis Squad is Set for Collegiate Action," The Parthenon, March 18, 1953, p. 1.

²¹Tim Smith, "Table Tennis Squad to Compete at Ohio State," The Parthenon, April 17, 1953, p. 4.

²²Tim Smith, "Green Places Fifth in National Table Tennis," The Parthenon, April 22, 1953, p. 3.

²³"Ohio State Beats Marshall 4-3, In Table Tennis Match," The Parthenon, April 29, 1953, p. 3.

²⁴Tim Smith, "Table Tennis Team Downs WVU by Score of 6 to 1," The Parthenon, May 6, 1953, p. 4.

²⁵"Tweel is Ranked 17th in Country," The Parthenon, July 3, 1953, p. 3.

In addition to his duties as a physical education instructor and director of the intramural program, Swede served as the track and field coach from 1947 to 1952 and as the cross country coach from 1948 to 1952. According to Raymond McCoy, long time track coach at Huntington High School, "Swede was a very knowledgeable track coach who took the initiative to see his boys worked their fannies off in order to be ready to compete."²⁶ Swede said, "Track is a matter of conditioning."²⁷ He expected his men to work hard and be in shape in order to be successful.

Unfortunately the Marshall track team practiced under hectic conditions at Fairfield Stadium because all of the area high schools and junior high schools also practiced at the facility. McCoy, speaking of the practice conditions said, "Sometimes there were as many as two to three hundred boys working out at Fairfield at one time and with that amount of people it was very congested."²⁸ Swede was apparently able to handle this situation because the Marshall teams were very successful under his direction. In both 1950 and 1951, Swede guided the track and field team to the Ohio Valley Conference championship.²⁹

²⁶Statement by Raymond McCoy, former track and field coach at Huntington High School, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 18, 1982.

²⁷Max Unger, "Gullickson Band to Provide Music for Classes," The Parthenon, January 24, 1949, p. 4.

²⁸McCoy.

²⁹Chief Justice 1951 (Marshall College, Huntington, WV, 1951), p. 207, and Chief Justice 1952 (Marshall College, Huntington, WV, 1952), p. 229.

McCoy said, "Swede was tickled to death and jumped for joy when we won the Ohio Valley Conference championship down at Cookeville, Tennessee."³⁰ In addition to the Ohio Valley Conference titles, Swede's teams placed well in several large meets such as the Allegheny Mountain AAU Indoor Track and Field Meet where Marshall placed second in both 1949 and 1950.³¹ In February of 1951, the Marshall track and field team finished second at the Southern Conference Indoor Track and Field Championship which was held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The University of Maryland finished first.³² Also in 1951, the Marshall team placed third behind Pittsburgh and Duquesne at the AAU Track and Field Meet at the University of Pittsburgh.³³

As in everything Swede did, he had a unique way of working with people. Sam Clagg, then assistant football coach who sometimes helped coach the field events, recalled one incident involving Swede:

I was working with a boy putting the shot and Swede came over and was going to help out. But this kid was left handed and Swede who was right handed said, 'You are left handed and I am right

³⁰McCoy.

³¹"Pit Wins Indoor Title: Nips Green Trackmen Again," The Parthenon, March 15, 1950, p. 4.

³²Bob Keyes, "Tracksters Second in North Carolina Meet," The Parthenon, February 28, 1951, p. 3.

³³Chief Justice 1952, (1952), p. 229.

handed and I can't help you a bit on putting the shot.' We all three laughed, and then Swede went on about his business and the boy with the left hand went right on putting the shot.³⁴

Swede's cross country team did not win any championships but they were competitive. The Marshall runners compiled an eight and two record during the 1950 and 1951 seasons. They were led by the great running of Jim Canterbury who was undefeated each of the two years. Canterbury was also a member of the Marshall track and field team. In compiling that impressive record, Marshall defeated such teams as the University of Cincinnati, Bethany College, Davis and Elkins College, University of Tennessee, and the University of Louisville. The two defeats came at the hands of Ohio University and the University of Kentucky.³⁵ Swede's coaching career came to an end after the 1952 school year as he "gave up coaching . . . to devote full time to teaching physical education and to guiding intramural play."³⁶

Swede was involved with a number of different campus organizations. He was instrumental in the formation of the Alpha Phi Omega fraternity on the Marshall campus in

³⁴Statement by Sam Clagg, geography professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 2, 1982.

³⁵Chief Justice 1951, (1951), p. 206, and Chief Justice 1952, (1952), p. 228.

³⁶Chief Justice 1953, (1953), p. 231.

the spring of 1949. Alpha Phi Omega was a national service fraternity which was involved in many different activities around the Marshall campus.³⁷ Examples of service to the Marshall community included the Easter Seals campaign, distribution of Christmas toys, cleaning the bulletin boards around campus, and the raising and lowering of the American flag in front of Old Main.³⁸ The only requirement for membership to the organization was that each prospective member had to have been a Boy Scout at one time or another.³⁹ Swede served as advisor to the fraternity and was later made an honorary member.

Swede was a long time supporter of the Boy Scouts of America. He was involved in many Scout activities such as serving as the chairman of Boy Scout Troop #555.⁴⁰ In 1955, he scheduled swimming sessions in the Marshall pool whereby Scouts could pass swimming tests or work on merit badges.⁴¹

³⁷Statement by Walter Felty, former member of Alpha Phi Omega, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 5, 1982.

³⁸Chief Justice 1950, (1950), pp. 124-125.

³⁹"Boy Scouts Join Ranks of Marshall Student Groups," The Parthenon, April 23, 1949, p. 1.

⁴⁰Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

⁴¹Marshall University, (1955-1956), p. 299.

Swede was often quoted as saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a very dull boy. But this is not to say you should neglect your studies."⁴² With this in mind, Swede and Dr. Charles H. Moffat, Marshall history professor, worked together to help establish the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity on the campus in the spring of 1953.⁴³ According to Larry Hite, former member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, "Swede was an inspiration in and of himself to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity."⁴⁴ As faculty advisor to the fraternity he would visit the fraternity house on a day to day basis, attend chapter meetings or whatever else was going on. Hite added:

Swede was a faithful friend to everybody in the fraternity. He would also speak at the fraternity smokers and there were times we thought he would expire right there in front of us because he worked himself up into such a frenzy. He never suffered from a lack of enthusiasm.⁴⁵

R. V. "Buddy" Graham, former member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, remembers Swede telling "the train story" to not only the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, but

⁴²Statement by R. V. "Buddy" Graham, former student and member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 4, 1982.

⁴³Statement by Charles H. Moffat, history professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 10, 1981.

⁴⁴Statement by Larry Hite, former student and member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, personal interview, Huntington, WV, October 6, 1981.

⁴⁵Ibid.

to other fraternities around campus. The story went something like this:

Whenever Swede traveled, he always wore his SAE ring or pin. He said that one time he was traveling out west and he was on this opened train. It was hot, dusty, dirty, and he said they were the worst conditions you could imagine. Swede saw this guy who had an SAE pin on and he said I had my pin on. I slipped him the grip and right there, we were brothers in the bond. After the train ride, Swede got off the train and met the guy's family and we were friends and we were brothers in the bond.⁴⁶

Graham went on to say, "Swede told this story with a great deal of enthusiasm and you were on the train with him, you were hot and thirsty, and you had also found a friend with him."⁴⁷ Swede obviously felt that through fraternity life, you could establish friendships which would last a lifetime and through a fraternity there was a comradeship which could be achieved no place else.

Summary

During the 1946 to 1955 period, Swede returned from World War II to resume his duties as an associate professor of physical education and director of the intramural program at Marshall. He re-established the intramural program and it grew to be the largest in Marshall's history, each year surpassing the previous year. Swede coached the Marshall track and field team as well as the cross country team.

⁴⁶Graham.

⁴⁷Ibid.

As the mentor of the track and field team, he lead them to the Ohio Valley Conference championship in both 1950 and 1951. Although his coaching career at Marshall was short, he produced successful teams in both cross country and track and field. Swede was also active in the establishment of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Alpha Phi Omega fraternities. He was active in both organizations and felt membership to them built a better person and contributed to student life at Marshall. A great deal had been accomplished by Swede in his career up to this point in time, but there were greater heights to be reached.

CHAPTER VI

THE ZENITH YEARS.....1955-1966

In the fall of 1955, Swede began his twenty-fifth year at Marshall. He was promoted to full professor in the department of health and physical education and continued serving as director of intramurals.¹ The intramural program continued to grow. During the 1955-1956 school year, the intramural program consisted of 96 sports, 3,586 intramural contests, and 6,230 participants. In both the 1956-1957 and the 1957-1958 school years, milestones were reached as far as the intramural program was concerned. During the 1956-1957 school year, for the first time in the history of Marshall intramurals, the total number of intramural activities was 109. In the 1957-1958 intramural program, the total number of participants was 11,097. These figures continued to grow and in the 1962-1963 school year, there were 160 different sport activities, 4,967 contests, and 32,839 participants.² During the thirty-three years that Swede directed the modern intramural program, the number of sport activities increased

¹Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

²Marshall University, "Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1955-1963).

from 13 to 160, the number of contests increased from 278 to 4,967, and the number of participants increased from 1,010 to 32,839.

The figures for the number of students involved in the intramural program at Marshall University were termed "mind boggling,"³ by Charles H. Moffat. There were indeed a great number of students who participated in the program. One possible reason for the success of the intramural program was set forth by President Smith when he said, "Swede would get a hold of students who were not inclined to participate in anything and just draft them into doing something."⁴ President Smith went on to say that in various meetings he attended, he often boasted about the intramural program at Marshall.⁵ Few can argue the statement which Swede wrote in the "Thirty-third Annual Intramural Report" to President Smith when he termed the intramural program at Marshall University, "One of the most comprehensive Intramural Sports Activity Programs of any College or University in these United States for 1962-1963."⁶

³Statement by Charles H. Moffat, history professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 10, 1981.

⁴Statement by Stewart H. Smith, Former President of Marshall University, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 17, 1982.

⁵Ibid.

⁶"Department of Intramurals Annual Report" (1962-1963), p. 1.

During the 1959-1960 school year, Swede created other new programs for students who were physically handicapped and unable to participate in the regular intramural activities. The activities included were handball, ping pong, billiards, and swimming. In organizing this program for handicapped students, Swede said, "The program gives them something to hold on to for years to come. College teaches them a vocation or profession, and we give them an avocation or hobby."⁷ Swede hoped the exposure to the different activities would encourage these students to be active in some kind of activity for the rest of their lives. He went on to say the program had been very successful to that point in time and that unless the program was available, many students might never have experienced the particular sports activities. The students who participated in this program came from the restrictive (adaptive) physical education class. One such student, Benjamin Murphree, who was in the class due to a high school leg injury said, "The class is a lot of fun. It is a very good course. People think because it is a restrictive class that it is easy, but 'Swede' makes us work, we can't loaf."⁸

⁷ Bill Calderwood, "Athletic Program Expanded for Handicapped Students," The Parthenon, March 9, 1960, p. 3.

⁸ Ibid.

In addition to his duties as professor of physical education and director of intramurals. Swede continued to serve as faculty advisor to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and also served on the United Fund committee during this period.⁹ He was also appointed to the West Virginia Youth Fitness Council by Governor Cecil H. Underwood in December of 1960. The West Virginia Youth Fitness Council was the state's version of the National Youth Fitness Council and its purpose was to promote youth fitness throughout the country with the state council promoting youth fitness in the counties and cities of West Virginia.¹⁰

Swede was involved in supporting Marshall athletic teams as he was the supreme spirit of the Marshall campus. "At every pep rally, you hated to ask the coach to speak because he was a boring speaker. You wanted to hear Swede because he could fire a crowd up in a minute."¹¹ These were the words of R. V. "Buddy" Graham as he recalled Swede at the campus pep rallies prior to athletic contests. Swede had a great devotion and loyalty to Marshall and its athletic program. Graham added, "The cheerleaders could spend twenty years or the basketball team could make fifty

⁹ Personnel File of Otto A. Gullickson, Marshall University Archives, Huntington, WV.

¹⁰ Governor Cecil H. Underwood to Otto A. Gullickson, personal correspondence, December 13, 1960.

¹¹ Statement by R. V. "Buddy" Graham, former student, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 4, 1982.

dunk shots and the student body would not be as charged up as they were after they heard Swede speak."¹² Edward Prelaz remembers Swede getting ready to speak at the rallies:

We had the pep rallies in front of the old gym. Before every pep rally, I can still see Swede welking up and down in front of the gym getting ready to give that keynote address to the students. He was always the inspirational factor of the pep meetings. He would always get keyed up. You could see his mind and the wheels just a turning in his mind on what he was going to say.¹³

President Smith was another speaker at the pep rallies.

He said of Swede at the rallies:

I never tried to compete with Swede. I use to say that I was going to make just a short speech because you want to hear Swede. He would sit back there all ready to be introduced. When he was introduced, he would bound up there and wave his arms and first thing you know, he took his jacket or sweater off. Then he would take his tie off, and then his shirt would come off. Every time a garment came off, he would get a cheer. He would go back over the years of football at Marshall and tell of great things that had happened and tell about great players at Marshall.¹⁴

Dr. Roy Edwards, Huntington physician, remembers an incident which occurred at Fairfield Stadium during the early 60's which exemplifies the spirit of Swede. Edwards said, "It was in the middle of a football game when Swede

¹²Ibid.

¹³Statement by Edward Prelaz, health education professor, personal interview, Huntington, WV, January 20, 1982.

¹⁴Smith.

came out of the crowd and jumped the fence and started to lead cheers to fire the stadium crowd up."¹⁵

Marshall was in a growing stage during the 1950's and there was a need for a new physical education building on campus. In the spring of 1956, good news was received from Charleston as the West Virginia State Legislature had "approved a bill authorizing the State Board of Education to sell up to \$950,000 in revenue bonds to finance a new health and physical education building for Marshall College."¹⁶ President Smith's first step towards building the new facility was to visit new facilities on other college campuses to determine the type of building desired. An architect then drew a floor plan with an estimated cost. The location of the building was on the east side of Eighteenth Street where it stands today. President Smith went on to say:

I want to express my appreciation to the entire legislature, and especially to our own representatives from Cabell and Wayne counties. Our local men worked hard as a team to get this building and we are very grateful to them.¹⁷

The building would contain classrooms, faculty offices, a swimming pool, gymnasium, locker and shower rooms, as well as other facilities. The new building was to be for

¹⁵Statement by Roy Edwards, Huntington physician, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 14, 1982.

¹⁶"Physical Education Building Approved," The Parthenon, Alumni Edition, Spring 1956, p. 2.

¹⁷Ibid.

men only as the women continued to use the old physical education building which is now called the Women's Gym.¹⁸

The bids for the new health and physical education building were opened by the State Board of Education in mid July of 1958. To the disappointment of President Smith, none of the six bids submitted were approved due to the fact they were too high.¹⁹ In addition to the bids being too high, other problems such as a strike by laborers, a national steel strike,²⁰ and some minor vandalism caused some delay in the completion of the facility.²¹ The problems and delays in the completion of the facility did not discourage the people who had worked on the project. Finally on January 26, 1961, the first classes were held in the men's new health and physical education building. The cost of the project was much higher than originally projected as the final cost of the building was some \$1,900,000.²² The official dedication of the building took place on March 2, 1961. Dr. Shane McCarthy, President Eisenhower's

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹"New Gym Bids Cause Snag," The Parthenon, July 25, 1958, p. 1.

²⁰Lucy Wallen, "Strikes to Determine Outcome of Building," The Parthenon, July 2, 1959, p. 1.

²¹"Vandals Damage Gym Building, \$200 Loss Caused by Destruction," The Parthenon, April 28, 1960, p. 4.

²²Ernestine Monday, "Classes Started in New Building," The Parthenon, February 3, 1961, p. 2.

director of the National Council on Youth Fitness gave the keynote address at the dedication ceremony.²³ In its completed form, the building housed the Health and Physical Education Department for men, the Military Science Department, the Student Health Clinic, and the Athletic Department. In addition, the building contained a rifle range, a steam room, an athletic training room, and equipment rooms for both physical education and athletics.²⁴

An even more important event took place at the ceremony which dedicated the new building. Marshall took a giant step in its history when Governor Walley Barron signed into law at 7:57 p.m. on March 2, 1961, an act which changed the status of Marshall College to Marshall University. Marshall College became Marshall University "as the band played 'We Are the Sons of Marshall' and a crowd of well over 2,000 people stood and cheered and sang."²⁵ The dream of Marshall University took a long time in becoming a reality. The first proposal for university status had been made back in 1927 by the Marshall Alumni Association.²⁶

²³Rick Tolley, "Dedication Speaker Set," The Parthenon, January 6, 1961, p. 1.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Barry Flesher, "Governor Signs as 2,000 Cheer," The Herald-Dispatch, March 3, 1961, p. 1.

²⁶Charles H. Moffat, Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age (Marshall University Alumni Association, 1981, p. 177.

The fight for university status, however, began in 1959 as President Smith "asked the Board of Education to accord university status to the institution."²⁷ There was resentment from West Virginia University for they felt there should be only one university in the state and the state could not support more than one university. President Smith was as much a driving force as anybody in the fight for Marshall University and must be given some credit for the action taken by the state legislature that enabled the creation of Marshall University.²⁸

Swede's reaction to Marshall becoming a university was one of jubilation as he received a "'U-Ride' from his students."²⁹ The 'U-Ride' came when Marshall first received word from the state legislature that university status had been granted to the institution. He was very interested in the university status issue as the battle was being waged.³⁰ During the first pep rally at Marshall University, Swede said, "We must not get the swell head; we must hold our heads up and be proud, not vain; we must strive to make Marshall a fine institution."³¹ But according to President

²⁷Ibid., p. 177.

²⁸Ibid., pp. 177-179.

²⁹Rick Tolley, "Relive Marshall's Exciting Moments," The Parthenon, October 20, 1961, p. 10.

³⁰Smith.

³¹"Bonfire, Talks, Songs Mark 1st 'U' Pep Rally," The Parthenon, March 8, 1961, p. 1.

Smith, Swede would stress Marshall's university status at the football pep rallies by saying:

We're now a university and no longer a small college. You've got to think big. We've got to support our teams better. We've got to do everything better. We've got to live up to our name.³²

Swede challenged the students to make Marshall University as fine an institution as they could make it.³³ The dream of Marshall University had come true, not only for the alumni of Marshall, the people of Huntington, but also for Swede.

The long and productive career of Swede Gullickson was slowly coming to an end in 1962. The 1962 Chief Justice so recognized his years at Marshall as it proclaimed "I am dedicated to 'Swede' Gullickson."³⁴ The tribute went on to say:

One of Marshall University's most outstanding personalities is Otto "Swede" Gullickson. His effervescent spirit quickly spreads his warmth and love for Marshall to all who know and are near him, whether he is speaking at a pep rally, bonfire, or attending an intramural game, or even in passing him on the Marshall University campus. . . .

A busy person, "Swede" is the director of all campus intramural activities and is a full time professor of physical education as well. He includes among his other activities, Sigma Alpha

³²Smith.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Chief Justice 1962 (Marshall University, Huntington, WV, 1962), p. 4.

Epsilon social fraternity, from which he has received the Order of the Phoenix; the Robe, of which he is an honorary member; the Veterans Club; Beta Lambda Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa; active participation in the Boy Scouts of America; and is a life member of Alpha Phi Omega, Boy Scout honorary.

It is to this outstanding man that we now dedicate this book, the 1962 Chief Justice.³⁵

It was a nice gesture by the Chief Justice staff to dedicate the book to a man who had given nearly half of his life to the betterment of Marshall University.

The 1962-1963 school year was the last one for Swede as he was forced to retire at the age of 70. According to President Smith, there was a law for retirement at the age of 65, but Marshall was "permitted to keep selected people who we felt were irreplaceable until the age of 70 and Swede was one such person."³⁶ Swede had given 33 years of his life to the service of Marshall University doing the things he enjoyed most. When somebody remarked to him, "Now that you have retired, you can do what you want to do. His reply was he had always done what he wanted to do."³⁷ After his retirement Swede said, "I'm still 70 years young, mentally, morally, and physically. I've got to do something.

³⁵Ibid., pp. 4-5.

³⁶Smith.

³⁷Statement by Barbara Edmonds, step-daughter of Otto A. Gullickson, personal interview, Huntington, WV, February 23, 1982.

The two weeks of my retirement have already been two weeks too long."³⁸ He continued by saying, "I'm heartbroken because I had to leave Marshall. It's terrible not to be wanted. I would work at Marshall for nothing if they would let me."³⁹ It is said old soldiers never die, they just fade away. This was not the case for Swede as he continued to be active in campus spirit after his retirement. On numerous occasions, Swede, "the grand old man of Marshall spirit,"⁴⁰ was invited back to campus to speak at pep rallies. It was very hard for him to stay away from Marshall. Home-sick for Huntington and Marshall, the winter following his retirement, Swede cut a Florida vacation short to speak at a pep rally.⁴¹

Swede had too much idle time on his hands after he retired. He said, "I've worked with boys all my life and I'm still interested in them."⁴² Subsequently, he had been involved in the Boys' Club as a fund raiser as President Smith remembers, "Once a year, Swede would come bounding into my

³⁸Jim Stone, "'Swede Retires, Leaves Legend Behind," The Parthenon, July 23, 1963, p. 3.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰"'Meet the Squad' Rally Set Tomorrow," The Parthenon, December 4, 1963, p. 1.

⁴¹"'Swede Can't Stay Away! Wants Pep Rally Friday, See's MU Win," The Parthenon, November 6, 1963, p. 5.

⁴²Stone, July 23, 1963, p. 3.

office and say, 'Well President, I've come for your annual contribution to the Boys' Club.' I would, of course, give him a contribution."⁴³ President Smith went on to say, "He believed in helping young people, not only men but women also. They all loved him."⁴⁴ Swede started back to work on a voluntary basis with the organization he had worked with so many years ago, that organization was the West Huntington Boys' Club. This author can remember his grandfather taking him to the Boys' Club on a number of occasions and getting him involved in the many different activities the club had to offer. Swede worked with the Boys' Club until his death.

The next event to occur in the life of Swede Gullickson was the naming of the Men's Health and Physical Education Building in his honor. Swede's response was a humble one as he said, "For the first time in my life, I'm stymied. When I think of all that others have contributed to Marshall, I feel small."⁴⁵ The building was dedicated on April 22, 1964. The process to name the building in honor of Swede culminated in a letter dated November 2, 1963, from President Smith to the West Virginia Board of Education:

I recommend that our Men's Health and Physical Education Building be named the Otto (Swede)

⁴³Smith.

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵"Gullickson's Work Lauded in Dedication of New Hall," The Herald Dispatch, April 23, 1964, p. 11.

Gullickson Hall. This proposal has the unanimous approval of an administrative-faculty committee that has spent over a year considering this matter. It also has been strongly recommended by many alumni and students.

Professor Gullickson was retired in August, 1963 after serving as a teacher and Director of Intramurals for a period of thirty-three years. During his career at Marshall he developed one of the largest collegiate intramural programs in America. Last year his program included 140 different activities with a total of 5,172 contests.

Because of the nature of his work at Marshall and because, of his warm personality and approachability, he has influenced the lives of thousands of students. He has been one of our most enthusiastic and loyal faculty members and has contributed much to the spirit, traditions, and progress of our institution.

Professor Gullickson has been active in community affairs. He is a regular and active member of St. John's Episcopal Church and has been a Vestryman for many years. He was an organizer and director of the Huntington Boys' Club. He has spent thousands of hours conducting Red Cross swimming classes for Boy Scouts who were preparing to pass their swimming tests or earn merit badges. For more than ten years he served as faculty advisor to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

During his teaching career at Marshall, he voluntarily accepted in addition to a full teaching load the coaching of our varsity cross country team. He has also served as trainer for athletic teams and as Track and Field Coach. . .

Professor Gullickson is an unassuming, optimistic, industrious, cooperative, enthusiastic and trustworthy man whose life and teaching have had a wholesome and inspiring influence upon the lives of thousands of students, faculty, and others. I am very happy and proud to recommend that the Men's Health and Physical Education Building be named in his honor.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Stewart H. Smith to the West Virginia Board of Education, personal correspondence, November 2, 1963.

The record speaks for itself and there was no one more deserving of such an honor than Swede. In regard to the naming of Gullickson Hall, President Smith said, "I think it was one of the nicest things to happen at Marshall while I was there. To recognize Swede and pay him a tribute for all the things he did at Marshall."⁴⁷ Swede was overwhelmed when told that the building was being named after him. He said, "I can't believe it. It makes me feel very humble and so unworthy of such a high honor."⁴⁸

Swede's life came to an end on February 3, 1966, as he died unexpectedly from a heart attack at the age of 72.⁴⁹ He died quietly at his home with his wife by his side.⁵⁰ Swede had previously suffered a heart attack back in September, 1953, while attending a Marshall football game,⁵¹ and had been under the care of a physician for the heart condition.⁵² The funeral service was conducted by

⁴⁷Smith.

⁴⁸"Men's Gym Named Otto Gullickson Hall," The Parthenon, December 13, 1963, p. 1.

⁴⁹Statement by Donald E. Gullickson, Sr., son of Otto A. Gullickson, personal interview, Huntington, WV, March 9, 1982.

⁵⁰Ibid.

⁵¹"Swede Recovers; Expresses Thanks," The Parthenon, October 7, 1953, p. 1.

⁵²"Gullickson of Marshall Dead at 72," The Advertiser, February 3, 1966, p. 1.

the Reverend Robert Cook at St. John's Episcopal Church and Swede was laid to rest at Ridgelawn Memorial Park on February 5, 1966.⁵³

Summary

During this period from 1955 to 1966, the intramural program at Marshall University, under the direction of Swede, reached heights that may never again be attained at this institution. He retired at the age of 70 in July of 1963. The newly constructed Men's Health and Physical Education Building was named Otto (Swede) Gullickson Hall on April 22, 1964, an honor he received while living. It was a tribute of his contribution to the Marshall campus. Swede continued to work with young people through the Boys' Club even after his retirement. On February 3, 1966, the life of a man who gave 33 years to Marshall came to an end, but he left a great legacy in the lives of the many students with whom he worked. Dr. Charles Moffat, in his book Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age, remembers Swede as "a smiling and personable little man . . . who for nearly four decades was one of the 'institutions' of the college."⁵⁴

⁵³"Funeral Tomorrow for Gullickson, Veteran MU Teacher," The Herald-Dispatch, February 4, 1966, p. 15.

⁵⁴Moffat, p. 54.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson was born on July 18, 1893, at Enderlin, North Dakota. He received his early education in North Dakota as he graduated from Enderlin High School in 1913 and from the State Teachers College in Valley City, North Dakota, in 1914. Swede then moved east to continue his education and attended Springfield College, graduating with a Bachelor of Physical Education degree in 1918. He worked his way through Springfield as the Director of Physical Education at the local Boys' Club there.

With World War I still in progress, Swede entered the United States Army and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in October of 1918. After the war was over, he was discharged from the military in January of 1919 and entered the American Red Cross. While in the Red Cross, he served as the director of physical education and recreation at several different hospitals in the New York City area.

After completing his work with the American Red Cross, Swede taught physical education and coached several sports including football, basketball, and baseball at the Franklin and Marshall Academy in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1920 to 1923. In 1923, he moved to the University of

Wyoming to take a job as an instructor of physical education and assistant coach in both football and basketball.

After a year at the University of Wyoming, Swede decided to continue his education and enrolled at Columbia University in September of 1924. At Columbia, he received both a Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degree in physical education. During the time at Columbia, he met Helen Huber Dejougé and they were married in May of 1926.

After Swede's graduation from Columbia in June of 1926, he took a job as Director of Physical Education for the Charlotte, North Carolina, public school system. He taught and coached at Charlotte High School until he quit in the fall of 1929.

Swede came to the Marshall College campus in the fall of 1930 as an assistant professor of physical education and director of intramurals. During that first year at Marshall, he established the modern intramural program by building the foundation for what would become one of the largest intramural programs in the country in time. He also established himself as one of the most enthusiastic teachers at Marshall.

With the outbreak of World War II in December of 1941 and the involvement of the United States in that war, Swede became directly involved in the war effort as a physical education instructor of the 47th College Training Detachment stationed at Marshall College. During the war

years, the intramural program dwindled to almost nothing as the men of the Marshall campus left the classrooms and took to the battle fields. With the termination of the 47th College Training Detachment on the Marshall College campus in June of 1944, Swede, at the age of 51, sought a more active part in the war as he once again became a member of the American Red Cross. While with the Red Cross, Swede was assigned to the First Cavalry Division. The area of operations for the First Cavalry Division was the Southwest Pacific and the campaigns Swede was involved in included the Leyte-Samar Campaign, the Luzon Campaign, and the occupation of Japan itself after the war ended.

Swede returned to his duties at Marshall College in January of 1946. He re-established the intramural program as a viable part of campus life and once again it ranked near the top as compared to other well known programs. Swede took on the added responsibility of coaching both the cross country team and the track and field team from 1947 to 1952. The highlights of his coaching career occurred in both 1950 and 1951 as he guided the track and field team to back to back Ohio Valley Conference championships. Swede was also instrumental in the formation of the Alpha Phi Omega national service fraternity in 1949 as well as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity in 1953.

With the start of the 1955-1956 school year, Swede was promoted to full professor in the physical education

department. The intramural program continued to grow and was recognized as one of the largest intramural sports activities programs in the country.

Construction was completed on the much needed men's health and physical education building in January of 1961. On March 2, 1961, the building was dedicated and at the same ceremony which dedicated the building, Marshall became a university when Governor Walley Barron signed into law an act to grant university status to Marshall. University status had long been a dream of not only the Marshall community, the people of Huntington, but Swede too.

Swede was forced to retire at the age of 70 in July of 1963. He had long been a supporter of Marshall athletics. Swede, one of the most colorful pep rally speakers Marshall has ever seen, returned on numerous occasions to drum up support and interest in Marshall athletics by speaking at pep rallies. It was hard for Swede to stay away from the Marshall campus. Swede continued his long love and interest in children as he volunteered his services at the West Huntington Boys' Club. He worked as a volunteer with the Boys' Club for the rest of his life.

The last big event in the Swede's life occurred on April 22, 1964, when the newly constructed health and physical education building was officially named Otto (Swede) Gullickson Hall. Gullickson Hall stands on the Marshall University campus as a lasting tribute to a man who gave

33 years of his life to this institution. Through the years, Swede touched the lives of thousands of students who passed through Marshall University.

Swede died from a heart attack on February 3, 1966, at the age of 72. Left behind was the legend and many stories about Swede Gullickson, who was truly one of the "institutions" of the Marshall University campus.

CONCLUSION

I believe that young and old alike provided an ample opportunity to express themselves in wholesome recreational activities of competitive nature, will do a better job of being good citizens and neighbors in the daily rounds of life. To this purpose, I have dedicated my life.¹

The above quote was the philosophy of life of Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson. Swede dedicated his life to the service of his fellow human being. His life evolved around service to God, his country, Marshall University, and the students of Marshall University, as well as anybody else with whom he came in contact.

Swede was a simple but yet complex individual. He was simple in terms of wanting to be of service to people but complex in the manner in which he carried out his belief in service. He had an uncanny ability to motivate people and get them involved in different activities whether or not they really wanted to participate. He genuinely believed what he did was for the good of the people he served.

¹Sandy O'Shea, "Honors Overwhelm Retiring 'Swede'," The Parthenon, April 29, 1963, p. 5.

By his enthusiasm and commitment, Swede established one of the most extensive intramural programs Marshall University has ever seen and will probably never see again. Through the intramural program, he exposed students to a number of different activities they could take with them and enjoy the rest of their lives. Swede wanted to meet the physical needs of the Marshall students through their participation in the intramural program. Swede also had the unique ability to generate interest in the intramural program and to elicit amazing student participation.

Swede's ability to generate interest in different activities carried over to Marshall athletics. He showed enthusiasm and interest in Marshall athletics as he spoke at nearly every pep rally while he was at Marshall. At the pep rallies, Swede challenged the students to support not only Marshall athletics, but to strive to make Marshall a fine institution.

Swede gave of himself not only to Marshall, but also to his country. He was a patriot in the true sense of the word because he was willing to risk his life for his country to serve in World War II at the age of 51. He tried and succeeded in getting himself involved in the war because he felt it was his duty to his country to do so. Swede was truly able to serve mankind in his humble way during World War II when he could have easily remained at home during that war. Swede was also the type of individual who could

influence people by his motivation, optimism, and enthusiasm for life. He was young at heart and could communicate very well with younger people and thus have a positive influence on their life.

Above all, Swede was dedicated to Marshall University and its students. He was sincere in his work and to the students he served at Marshall. Swede was a friend to all he came in contact with and would help them in any way he could. Swede enjoyed a full life doing what he liked to do which was working with and for people.

The author noted an air of love and respect for Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson. There was not one instance that anybody said anything negative about Swede Gullickson even when asked. The only regret the author has is he did not get to know his grandfather as well as he would have liked to and had no comprehension of what his grandfather did at the time he knew him.

Swede Gullickson touched the lives of the many of thousands of students that passed through Marshall University during his 33 years there. He was cheerful, optimistic, enthusiastic, and had a love of life in addition to wanting to serve people. Even today, as you walk across the central intramural field at twilight, you can hear faint echoes of a high pitched enthusiastic voice yelling, "Kick it! Kick it! Kick it!"

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Blair, Clay, Jr. MacArthur. New York: Pocket Books, 1977.
- Charlotte City Schools, Charlotte, North Carolina. Physical Education for the Sixth Grade. Charlotte, North Carolina: Kluttz Nuttal Company, about 1928.
- Clagg, Sam. The Cam Henderson Story. Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1981.
- Leavitt, Norma M., and Hartley D. Price. Intramural and Recreational Sports for High School and College. 2nd ed., New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958.
- Lucas, John A., and Ronad A. Smith. Saga of American Sport. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1978.
- Mitchell, Elmer D. Intramural Athletics. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1928.
- Moffat, Charles H. Marshall University: An Institution Comes of Age. Huntington West Virginia: Marshall University Alumni Association, 1981.
- Van Dalen, Deobold B., and Bruce L. Bennett. A World History of Physical Education. 2nd ed., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1971.
- Wright, B. C. The First Cavalry Division in World War II. Tokyo, Japan: Toppan Printing Company Ltd., 1947.

INTERVIEWS

- Clagg, Sam. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, March 2, 1982.
- Edmonds, Barbara. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 23, 1982.
- Edwards, Roy. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 14, 1982.

- Felty, Walter. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, March 5, 1982.
- Graham, R. V. "Buddy". Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 4, 1982.
- Gullickson, Donald E. Sr. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 16, 1982 and March 9, 1982.
- Hite, Larry. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, October 6, 1981.
- Irvin, James. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, September 23, 1981.
- McCoy, Raymond. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 18, 1982.
- Miller, Claude. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, March 25, 1982.
- Moffat, Charles H. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, March 10, 1982.
- Prelaz, Edward. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, January 20, 1982.
- Smith, Stewart H. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, February 17, 1982.
- Willey, Harold. Personal interview. Huntington, West Virginia, September 23, 1981.

PERIODICALS

- The Herald-Dispatch (Huntington, West Virginia), February 4, 1966.
- The Huntington (West Virginia) Advertiser, March 22, 1945, February 3, 1966.
- The Lemon Review (West Virginia Alpha Chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity of Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia), May 1958.
- Marshall College/University Student Newspaper. The Parthenon. 1930 to 1965.

Marshall College/University Yearbooks. The Chief Justice.
1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1962.

Snips and Cuts (Charlotte High School Yearbook, Charlotte,
North Carolina), 1927.

UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

Personal correspondence between Mary Eleanor Brennan,
Reference Librarian, Franklin and Marshall College,
and the author. February 19, 1982.

Fogg, Edmund Johnson. "The Development of Intramural
Sports for Men at Marshall College from September
1930 to June 1949." Master thesis, Marshall College,
1949.

Personal papers of Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson in the
possession of his son Donald E. Gullickson, Sr.
Personal correspondence between Donald W. Church,
Assistant Director of Employment for the American
Red Cross, and Otto A. Gullickson. January 5,
1943 (1944).

_____. Columbia University. Transcript of Otto A.
Gullickson, signed by F. H. Hagemeyer, Registrar.
January 4, 1925.

_____. Columbia University. Transcript of Otto A.
Gullickson, signed by F. H. Hagemeyer, Registrar,
March 3, 1939.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson
and the Columbus Officer Procurement District,
Columbus, Ohio. February 18, 1944.

_____. Personal correspondence between Dennis Fitzgerald,
Chairman of the Intramural Committee of the Intra-
fraternity Council, and Otto A. Gullickson. December
18, 1947.

_____. Personal correspondence between Wm. D. Funkhouser,
Dean of the Graduate School at the University of
Kentucky, and Otto A. Gullickson. March 25, 1938.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A.
Gullickson and Wm. D. Funkhouser, Dean of the Graduate
School at the University of Kentucky. March 23, 1938.

Personal papers of Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson in the possession of his son Donald E. Gullickson, Sr. Otto A. Gullickson's application for employment in the Physical Training Division of the Army Technical Training Command. About July 6, 1942.

_____. Otto A. Gullickson's class lecture "War Ration Diet Squad." [n.d.].

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and Donald E. Gullickson, Sr. July 11, 1944 and August 31, 1944.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and Helen Gullickson. Series of letters from July 1944 to November 1945.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and Thomas J. Holcomb, Commandant, Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C. February 16, 1942.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and Major General Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. May 5, 1944.

_____. Marriage Certificate of Otto A. Gullickson and Helen Huber Dejouse. May 27, 1926.

_____. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, Washington, D. C. February 27, 1942.

_____. Personal correspondence between Guy E. Snavelly, American Association of American Colleges, and association members. April 19, 1944.

_____. Springfield College. Transcript of Otto A. Gullickson, signed by Albert Z. Mann, Dean. February 21, 1935.

_____. Personal correspondence between Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of West Virginia, and Otto A. Gullickson. December 13, 1960.

_____. United States Army. Military Discharge of Otto A. Gullickson. January 4, 1919.

_____. United States Army. Special Order Number 72 issued by Harry C. Wilson, Captain, Inf., to Otto A. Gullickson. October 16, 1918.

Personal correspondence between Donna Marburger, Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Wyoming, and the author. February 15, 1982.

Marshall University Archives. "Department of Intramurals Annual Report." 1930 to 1963.

_____. "Marshall College/University Class Schedules." 1930 to 1963.

Marshall University Archives. Personnel File of Otto Andrew "Swede" Gullickson. Personal correspondence between Otto A. Gullickson and J. D. Williams, President of Marshall College. June 14, 1944.

_____. Personal correspondence between J. D. Shouse, Dean of the Teachers College at Marshall College, and Morris P. Shawkey, President of Marshall College. July 24, 1930.

_____. Personal correspondence between Stewart H. Smith, President of Marshall University and the West Virginia Board of Education. November 2, 1963.

_____. Personal correspondence between J. D. Williams, President of Marshall College, and Otto A. Gullickson. June 14, 1944, February 27, 1945, February 28, 1945, April 2, 1945, and May 9, 1945.

Personal correspondence between Donald H. Welsh, Chairman of the Department of Social Science at Valley City State College, and the author. February 11, 1982.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Intramural sport activities offered
at one time or another from 1930 to 1963

Aerial Darts	Cross Country
Aerial Darts Coed	Darts
Archery	Football Place Kick Accuracy
Basketball	Football Forward Pass Distance
Basketball Recreational Free Play	Football Forward Pass Accuracy
Basketball Foul Shooting	Football Place Kick Distance
Basketball Spot Shooting	Football Punt Distance
Basketball ROTC	Football ROTC
Badminton Doubles	Football Touch
Badminton Doubles Coed	Football Six Man
Badminton Singles	Golf
Billiards Carom	Golf Miniature
Billiards 3 Cushion	Handball Doubles
Billiards Pocket	Handball Doubles Handicapped
Bridge	Handball Doubles Faculty
Bowling	Handball 4 Wall Free Play
Boxing	Handball Singles
Cageball	Handball Singles Handicapped
Checkers	Handball Recreation
Chess	Handball Faculty
Cribbage	
Croquet Doubles	

Hearts	Speedball
Horseshoes Doubles	Square Dancing
Horseshoes Singles	Softball
Horseshoes Doubles Handicapped	Swim Recreational
Ice Hockey	Swim Recreational Coed
Leadership Camp	Swim Faculty
Mush Ball	Swim Boy Scouts
Pentathelon	Swim Meet
Ping Pong Doubles	Tennis Doubles
Ping Pong Doubles Coed	Tennis Doubles Coed
Ping Pong Doubles Handicapped	Tennis Singles
Ping Pong Singles	Track and Field
Ping Pong Singles Handicapped	Tug of War
Pincochle	Volleyball
Rifle	Volleyball Coed
Rifle ROTC	Volleyball ROTC
Rod and Reel Fly Casting	Weight Lifting
Rod and Reel Plug Casting	Therapy Room Free Exercise
Rope Climb	Wrestling
Shuffleboard Doubles	
Shuffleboard Doubles Coed	
Shuffleboard Doubles Handicapped	
Shuffleboard Singles	
Shuffleboard Singles Handicapped	
Soccer	

APPENDIX B

The Total Number of Sport Activities Offered and the Total
Number of Participants in the Marshall College/University
Intramural Sports Program from 1930 to 1963

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Sports</u>	<u>Total Participants</u>
1930-1931	13	1,010
1931-1932	9	937
1932-1933	13	1,972
1933-1934	12	1,626
1934-1935	16	1,912
1935-1936	17	1,969
1936-1937	28	2,443
1937-1938	25	1,871
1938-1939	27	2,180
1939-1940	44	3,127
1940-1941	51	2,974
1941-1942	57	2,747
1942-1943	40	1,510
1943-1944	24	303
1944-1945	14	516
1945-1946	11	861
1946-1947	25	1,277
1947-1948	46	3,396
1948-1949	59	4,529
1949-1950	66	4,267
1950-1951	79	4,992
1951-1952	74	4,083
1952-1953	72	6,141
1953-1954	83	5,704
1954-1955	84	7,500
1955-1956	94	6,230
1956-1957	109	8,300

1957-1958	96	11,097
1958-1959	111	8,392
1959-1960	125	9,943
1960-1961	136	13,741
1961-1962	140	22,525
1962-1963	160	32,839

APPENDIX C

Intramural Activities for the year 1962-1963

<u>Event</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Aerial Darts Fall	111
Aerial Darts Coed Spring	55
Aerial Darts Summer 1st 5 Weeks	19
Archery Winter	47
Archery PE 207 Winter	18
Archery PE 207 Winter 9:00 Section	15
Archery PE 207 Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	11
Archery Summer 1st 5 Weeks	6
Archery Summer 1st 5 Weeks	11
Basketball Fall Free Play	2,068
Basketball Winter	3,300
Basketball Winter Frosh All Stars	25
Basketball Summer 1st 5 Weeks	42
Basketball Summer 1st 5 Weeks	21
Basketball Foul Shoot Summer 1st 5 Weeks	22
Basketball Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	52
Basketball Recreational Winter	1,871
Basketball Free Play Saturday and Sunday Winter	1,744
Basketball ROTC Winter	291
Basketball Recreational Winter Saturday and Sunday	2,468
Basketball Lambda Chi Alpha Winter	45
Basketball Sigma Phi Epsilon Winter	55
Basketball Foul Shooting Winter	460
Badminton Singles Spring	32
Badminton Doubles Spring	34
Badminton Doubles Coed Spring	12
Billiards Carom Winter	23
Billiards 3 Cushion Spring	12
Billiards Pocket Spring	58

Bridge Winter	48
Bowling Winter	116
Cageball Fall	81
Checkers Winter	23
Chess Winter	36
Cribbage Winter	16
Croquet Doubles Fall	10
Croquet Singles Fall	21
Cross Country Fall	7
Darts Spring	31
Football Place Kick Accuracy Fall	47
Football Forward Pass Distance Fall	327
Football Forward Pass Accuracy Fall	42
Football Place Kick Distance Fall	344
Football Punt Distance Fall	376
Football Touch ROTC Fall	75
Football Touch Fall	3,255
Golf Fall	22
Golf Spring	54
Golf Summer 1st 5 Weeks	12
Golf Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	11
Handball Doubles PE 209 Fall	19
Handball Doubles Fall	16
Handball Doubles Handicapped Fall	6
Handball Doubles Handicapped Spring	10
Handball Doubles Faculty Fall	14
Handball 4 Wall Free Play Fall	345
Handball Singles Restricted Fall	6
Handball Free Play Fall	1,098
Handball Singles Spring	31
Handball Singles 4 Wall Spring	20
Handball Recreation Winter	1,008
Handball Singles Handicapped Spring	10
Handball Singles Varsity Basketball Fall	32
Handball Singles and Doubles Recreational Spring	552

Handball 4 Wall Recreational Winter	289
Handball Singles PE 113	8
Handball Doubles PE 113 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Handball 4 Wall Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Handball Singles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	21
Handball Singles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	8
Handball Doubles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	10
Hearts Winter	50
Horseshoe Singles Fall	16
Horseshoe Doubles Fall	30
Horseshoe Doubles Restricted Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Horseshoe Singles Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Leadership Camp Fall	75
Mush Ball Spring	555
Ping Pong Doubles Spring	18
Ping Pong Doubles Coes Spring	16
Ping Pong Doubles Restricted Fall	9
Ping Pong Doubles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	12
Ping Pong Doubles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	12
Ping Pong Doubles PE 113 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Ping Pong Doubles Restricted Winter	10
Ping Pong Singles Spring	32
Ping Pong Singles PE 310 Fall	6
Ping Pong Singles Restricted Winter	10
Ping Pong Singles Restricted Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Ping Pong Singles Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	7
Ping Pong Singles Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	8
Ping Pong Singles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	11
Ping Pong Singles Restricted Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	11
Pinochle Winter	20
Rifle ROTC Spring	42
Rod and Reel Fly Casting Spring	5
Rod and Reel Plug Casting Spring	6
Rope Climb Spring	32
Shuffleboard Doubles Coed Spring	8
Shuffleboard Doubles Restricted Spring	12

Shuffleboard Singles Restricted Summer 1st 5 Weeks	6
Shuffleboard Doubles Summer 1st 5 Weeks	6
Shuffleboard Doubles Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Shuffleboard Doubles Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	8
Shuffleboard Doubles Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	10
Shuffleboard Doubles Restricted Winter	16
Shuffleboard Doubles Winter	17
Soccer Fall	745
Speedball	133
Softball Spring	928
Softball Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	52
Softball Summer 1st 5 Weeks	61
Swim Recreational Summer 1st 5 Weeks	241
Swim Coed Recreational Summer 1st 5 Weeks	796
Swim Faculty Summer 1st 5 Weeks	119
Swim Coed Recreational Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	464
Swim Coed Recreational Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	325
Swim Faculty Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	116
Swim Coed Recreational Winter	448
Swim Coed Recreational Winter	1,445
Swim Recreational Winter	146
Swim Boy Scout Winter	1,443
Swim Coed Recreational Spring	495
Swim Boy Scouts Spring	474
Swim Meet Spring	52
Tennis Singles Fall	27
Tennis Singles PE 207 Fall	18
Tennis Singles PE 207 Fall	15
Tennis Doubles Fall	16
Tennis Doubles PE 207 Fall	16
Tennis Doubles PE 207 Fall	18
Tennis Doubles Coed Spring	12
Tennis Singles PE 207 9:00 Section Spring	16
Tennis Singles PE 207 Spring	16
Tennis Singles PE 207 10:00 Section Spring	14

Tennis Doubles PE 207 9:00 Section Spring	16
Tennis Doubles PE 207 Spring	16
Tennis Doubles PE 207 10:00 Section Spring	14
Tennis Singles Summer 1st 5 Weeks	11
Tennis Singles Coed PE 207 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	6
Tennis Doubles PE 207 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	8
Tennis Doubles Coed PE 207 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	12
Tennis Doubles Coed PE 207 Summer 1st 5 Weeks	6
Tennis Singles 2nd 5 Weeks	11
Tennis Singles PE 207 Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	9
Tennis Doubles PE 207 Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	10
Tennis Singles PE 207 Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	6
Tennis Doubles Coed PE 207 Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	6
Track and Field Spring	157
Tug of War Fall	68
Tug of War Spring	290
Volleyball Summer 1st 5 Weeks	22
Volleyball Coed Spring	102
Volleyball ROTC	56
Volleyball Fall SAE	142
Water Polo Summer 2nd 5 Weeks	13
Water Polo Summer 1st 5 Weeks	86
Water Polo Spring	86
Weight Lifting Spring	23
Weight Lifting Free Play Winter	513
Therapy Room Free Exercise	435
Wrestling Winter	48

TOTAL ACTIVITIES 160

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS

32,839

APPENDIX D

Awards, Honors, and Activities of Otto A. "Swede" Gullickson

Citation of Leadership from Beta Lambda Circle of Omicron
Delta Kappa

The Order of the Phoenix from Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Certificate of Appreciation for the Boy Scouts of America -
Tri-State Area Council

Pre Patrie Citation from the American Red Cross - 1919

Member of the National Collegiate Intramural Association

Member of the Veterans Club of Marshall College

Member of Alpha Phi Omega - 1950

Life Member of Alpha Phi Omega

Life Member of the First Cavalry Division Association

Honorary Member of the Marshall College Robe

Member of the West Virginia Education Association

Member of the National Association of Physical Education,
Health and Recreation

Member of the West Virginia Physical Education Association

Member of the National Education Association

Member of the West Virginia Health and Physical Education
Association

St. John's Episcopal Church Vestryman

Director of the Huntington Boys' Club

Chairman of Boy Scout Troop #555

Member of the Boys' Club of America Association

Member of the Association of Higher Education

Sustaining Member of the Boy Scouts of America

"Sports Great Award" from the State of West Virginia

"Centennial Sports Great Award" from the West Virginia
Centennial Commission

Honorary Citizen of Boys' Town, Nebraska

Certificate of Appreciation from the Boys' Club of America
Awarded Honorary Eminent Archeon of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from
National Headquarters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Awarded Meritorious Certificate from Alpha Phi Omega with
gold key

V I T A

Richard A. Gullickson, was born on July 4, 1957, in Columbus, Ohio. He received his primary and secondary education in the Cabell County public school system of West Virginia.

He attended Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, from 1975 to 1980, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree in Physical Education on May 10, 1980. At the same time, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. He also served as Head Manager for the Marshall University Basketball Team while an undergraduate.

He entered the Graduate School of Marshall University in June of 1980, served as a graduate assistant to the Marshall University Basketball Team during the 1980-1981 school year, and as a Volunteer Coach during the 1981-1982 school year. He was also a part-time teacher of physical education in the fall of 1981. He was awarded a Master of Science degree in Physical Education in May of 1982.